

FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

2-9

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

FILE NO. 100-107111

VOLUME NO. 51

SERIALS 1260 to 1809

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File No: 100-107111Re: ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEEDate: 1/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
1760	6-21-55	STL SA MEMO TO SAC	3	3	
1761	6-23-55	NY LETTER TO HQ	2	2	
1762	6-23-55	CG SA MEMO TO SAC	5	4	
1763	6-23-55	SA MEMO TO SAC	2	0	
1764	6-15-55	SE REPORT	4	4	
1765	6-27-55	NK LETTER TO HQ	7	0	
1766	7-6-55	CI LETTER TO NY	1	1	
1767	7-6-55	HQ AIRTEL TO NY	1	1	
1768	7-7-55	SA MEMO TO SAC	2	0	
1769	7-12-55	SA MEMO TO SAC	2	-	NY FILE # 100-109849
1770	7-14-55	MP LETTER TO NY	5	4	
1771	7-14-55	SA MEMO TO SAC	4	0	

File No: 100-107111Re: ROSENBERG/SOBEU COMMITTEEDate: 1/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
1772	7-15-55	CG AIRTEL TO HQ	1	1	
1773	7-15-55	NY AIRTEL TO HQ	1	1	
1774	7-21-55	SA MEMO TO SAC	1	1	
1775	7-22-55	LA SA MEMO TO SAC	4	0	
1776	7-25-55	NO LETTER TO NY	1	1	
1777	7-25-55	NO LETTER TO NY	1	1	
1778	7-27-55	NY AIRTEL TO HQ	1	-	BUFILE # 101-2115
1779	7-27-55	WFO AIRTEL TO HQ	2	1	
1780	7-28-55	NY LETTER TO CG	5	0	
1781	7-28-55	HQ AIRTEL TO NY	1	1	
1781	7-28-55	HQ AIRTEL TO NY (COPY)	1	1	1 pg dup
1782	8-1-55	SA MEMO TO SAC	5	-	NY FILE # 100-37158

File No: 100-107111

Re: ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

Date: 1/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
1783	8-1-55	NY AIRTEL TO HQ	1	0	
1783	8-1-55	NY AIRTEL TO HQ (COPY)	1	0	
1784	8-2-55	PH LETTER TO HQ	1	1	
1785	8-4-55	NY LETTER TO HQ	2	2	
1786	8-4-55	CG SA MEMO TO SAC	2	2	
1787	8-5-55	LA RADIOGRAM TO HQ	2	0	
1788	8-5-55	CG SA MEMO TO SAC	4	3	
1789	8-6-55	SA MEMO TO SAC	3	3	
1790	8-8-55	COMPLAINT FORM	2	2	
1791	8-8-55	NY AIRTEL TO HQ	1	-	BUFILE # 101-2115
1792	8-9-55	HQ LETTER TO NY	1	1	
1793	8-10-55	HQ LETTER TO NY	1	1	

File No: 100-107111Re: ROSENBERG/ SOBELL COMMITTEEDate: 1/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
1793	8-10-55	HQ LETTER TO NY (COPY)	1	1	187 dup
		Att #1 to 1793	43	43	
		Att #2 to 1793	43	43	4386 dup
1794	8-11-55	PD AIRTEL TO HQ	1	1	
1795	8-12-55	RH AIRTEL TO HQ	1	1	
1796	8-15-55	STL REPORT	10	10	
1797	8-16-55	3RD PARTY LETTER	1	1	
1798	8-17-55	CG SA MEMO TO SAC	4	4	
1799	8-18-55	LA SA MEMO TO SAC	1	0	
1800	8-18-55	CG SA MEMO TO SAC	4	4	
1801	8-18-55	NY LETTER TO HQ	3	3	
		with copy ATTACHMENTS TO 1801	37/31	74	3788 dup

File No: 100-107111Re: ROSENBERG / SOBELL COMMITTEEDate: 1/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
1802	8-19-55	BA LETTER TO HQ	1	1	
1802A	8-19-55	WFO LETTER TO HQ	1	1	
1803	8-22-55	LETTER TO 3RD PARTY	1	1	
1804	8-24-55	PO LETTER TO HQ	1	1	
1805	8-29-55	NY AIRTEL TO BA	2	2	
1806	8-30-55	CG SA MEMO TO SAC	3	3	
1807	9-1-55	HQ LETTER TO NY	1	1	
1808	9-1-55	NY REPORT	8	8	
1808A	9-1-55	LA SA MEMO TO SAC	1	1	
1809	9-2-55	NY LETTER TO HQ	1	1	

U. S. Department of Justice

(MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE)

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

8/1/1935

See also 100-14371

Mr. C. J. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: JUN 21 1955

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO
SECURE JUSTICE IN THE
ROSENBERG CASE, aka
IS - C

Following is context of three page typewritten report
[redacted] personally received by the writer on
June 9, 1955 from [redacted] who has furnished reliable
information in the past:

TIME: 6 P.M. on---

"This was a dinner given to raise money for the Sobell Committee. LAURA MILLER prepared the meal. [REDACTED]

CR01C:nln
(22)
cc -

2cc-

100 - NEW YORK (100- N.C.S.J.R.C.)
(R.M.)

SEARCHED 100 INDEXED 100
SERIALIZED 100 FILED 100
6 JUN 20 1955
FBI NEW YORK
Linder

[REDACTED] 171

"CLARA MAE stated that she was not talking as she had decided to let 'PERK' do the honors. HAVEN took the floor and gave a speech. He told of all that the Sobell Committee had done-- Mailed out hundreds of leaflets--mailed out the Urey speech. Passed out leaflets against the paid informers especially ELIZABETH BENTLEY to the Garment Workers; Leaflets also passed out at Liberal Forum when Justice DOUGLAS was here.

"Important people have been visited especially ministers. He told of visiting on minister-head of a very large congregation. He and OLIVE HEFFNER were cordially received. The minister told them that he is against paid informers. He took the literature on the frame-up of MORTON SOBELL and promised to have some lawyer friends read it. According to HAVEN this minister wrote a letter thanking the Committee for enlightening him on the case.

"He told about the interest that people are beginning to have in this case--He added that a year or so ago most people would not have listened to the story. The Civil Liberty Union even printed an article on the case altho' this organization will not take a definite stand in the case at this point. HAVEN stated that MORTON SOBELL would obtain his freedom tomorrow if he would just point his finger here and there at persons and accuse them of being spies. And this would cause a wave of hysteria in this country the like of which has never been seen. But MORTON SOBELL being innocent will not obtain his freedom under such circumstances. The ROSENBERGS died rather than lie and become paid stool pigeons.

"HAVEN also gave a financial report--over \$500. was sent to the National Office.

SL 100-11726

"HAVEN is leaving by plane Wednesday for New Orleans. LAURA MILLER will take him to the Chase Hotel where he will take the bus to the airport. He will also visit Houston, Dallas and probably Tucson Ariz. He expects to be gone until the first of July. This trip is for the purpose of organizing and talking to other Sobell Committees. HAVEN worked two weeks but has no job now. He stated that he had \$140. donated from interested persons in St. Louis. He will also be paid for his time--no mention by whom?

"CLARA PERKINS came forward with MATUSOW's book 'False Witness' and gave a little talk against ELIZABETH BENTLEY and ROY COHN. ELIZABETH BENTLEY seems to be the number one target at the present time.

"There was a general discussion after the speech. All are certain that the Sobell Committee is gaining strength and will soon have MORTON SOBELL out of Alcatraz and free. The paid informer will soon be a thing of the past because the American people are awakening to the danger of such tactics. We all agreed that this is dangerous business that is spreading into the Labor Unions and and other phases of American life.

"HAVEN asked if anyone had read the '13th Juror'. He has not finished it but it is a most powerful book.

"Everyone began to leave about 10 P.M. [REDACTED] b7d

On June 9, 1955 [REDACTED] personally furnished the writer with an announcement of instant meeting, filed herein as LA-124, sponsored by the "St. Louis Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL in the ROSENBERG Case" and which reflects in part that "JOHN WEXLEY will not be in St. Louis this Spring." Instant announcement, which was received by mail by [REDACTED] on [REDACTED] reflects the address of the organization as Box 3232, Chouteau Station, St. Louis. b7d

JUN 2 1955

JUN 23 1955

Director, FBI (100-387835)

SAC, New York (100-107111)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, aka:
NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL IN THE ROSENBERG CASE,
THE ROSENBERG - SOBELL COMMITTEE,
THE COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR
MORTON SOBELL

IS-C

ISA, 1950

THUMBNAIL SKETCH

JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL were convicted in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, on March 29, 1951, of conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union. The ROSENBERGS were sentenced to death on April 5, 1951, and MORTON SOBELL to thirty years imprisonment on the same date. JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were legally executed at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York, on June 19, 1953, and MORTON SOBELL is currently serving his sentence at the United States Penitentiary, Alcatraz, California.

HOWARD RUSHMORE, a newspaper reporter with the New York Journal American, advised in January, 1952, that the National Committee to Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case (NCSJRC) was formed on January 2, 1952, for the purpose of obtaining a new trial for the ROSENBERGS.

T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 7, 1954, that the NCSJRC was attempting to keep alive the ROSENBERG Case and fight for the release of MORTON SOBELL. [redacted] stated that the Communist Party takes an extremely active part in assisting the Committee.

T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 15, 1954, that the Communist Party, United States of America, directs the activities of the NCSJRC.

1 - NY (100-90311)

RAM:TLS

REGISTERED

100-107111-1761

Letter to Director, FBI
NY 100-107111

T-1

Committees
Activities

SA ARTHUR P. HEALY 6/7/54

T-2

Committee
Activities

SA RICHARD H. BLASSER 6/15/54 100-107111
Sub.F 181

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized in the letter only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 1762 DATE 6-23-55

CONSISTING OF 5 PAGES of which

page 2

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety,
under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant
to Executive Order 11652 as it contains
information which would disclose an intelligence
source. This serial bears the Classification
Officers number 2240.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM *** UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC (100-25530)

DATE: 6-23-55

FROM: SA RICHARD F. ALLEN

SUBJECT: CHICAGO SOBELL COMMITTEE, aka
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On February 16, 1955, [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the writer in person with a typewritten report concerning the Dr. HAROLD C. UREY Testimonial Dinner held at the Hamilton Hotel in Chicago on February 12, 1955, under the auspices of the Chicago Sobell Committee. This report is being maintained in [REDACTED]

b1

RFA:CAZ

(35)

③ New York (REGISTERED)

① 100-10711 (National Committee
to Secure Justice
in the Rosenberg Case, aka)

1 - 100-

1 - 100- [REDACTED]

b1

3 - Omaha (REGISTERED)

1 - 100- (National Committee
to Secure Justice
in the Rosenberg Case, aka)

1 - 100-

1 - 100- [REDACTED]

b1

28 - Chicago

1 - [REDACTED]

1 - 100-28385

1 - 116-1788

100-10711-1762

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 28 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Handwritten signature]

CG 100-25530

[REDACTED]

b1

This informant reported that at a table where paid for reservations were to be picked up sat the following individuals:

EVELYN ELDRIDGE
Mrs. MARY NEEDLEMAN
Mrs. BEA BRODSKY

CG 100-25530

JESSIE BINFORD
Mrs. AARON BINDMAN

This source further reported that Mrs. SUNNY BURNS was apparently in charge of unpaid reservations and that RUTH BELMONT and two other persons (unknown to the informant) placed pledge cards (see item 1) at each table.

[REDACTED]

b1

The informant reported that the speeches commenced immediately after the dinner. The invocation was made by Reverend ALVA TOMPKINS and STEPHEN LOVE was chairman. HARRY KALVIN, University of Chicago, Law Professor, was to have spoken, and apparently due to other engagements was unable to attend, however, his wife, BETTY KALVIN spoke on his behalf paying tribute to Dr. UREY. It was the informant's belief that the KALVIN's were still tenants of Dr. UREY, inasmuch as BETTY KALVIN in her speech referred to Dr. UREY as having known him in the role of a landlord.

Other speakers were CARY MC WILLIAMS and MALCOLM SHARP who introduced HELEN SOBELL who presented the book of scrolls to Dr. UREY. In the course of HELEN SOBELL's speech, she stated that "my husband and I respect truth in our lives."

The informant advised that Dr. UREY gave the almost verbatim speech, with exception of the introduction, wherein he thanked HELEN SOBELL and the many others who signed the scrolls which were presented to him.

CG 100-25530

A six page mimeographed copy of "Text of Address" given by Dr. UREY was furnished to the writer on February 14, 1955, and is being maintained in 100-25530-1B2 (197).

According to the informant, a message written by PERCY JULIAN was read wherein PERCY JULIAN wrote that he was sorry that he would be unable to pay tribute to Dr. UREY as a scientist. This message indicated that personal business taking JULIAN out of town prevented him from attending this dinner.

The informant reported that approximately 600 and some persons attended this dinner which concluded at approximately 11:00 P.M.

^{b7d}
[REDACTED] furnished the writer in person on February 16, 1955 with the following described item which is being maintained in 100-25530-1B2 (198).

Item 1

Pledge card placed on tables at Testimonial Dinner given by the Chicago Sobell Committee in honor of Dr. HAROLD C. UREY on February 12, 1955, at the Hamilton Hotel, 20 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. This pledge requested that checks should be made payable to DAVID SOLTNER, Treasurer, Chicago Sobell Committee.

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 1763 DATE 6-23-55

CONSISTING OF 2 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety,
under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant
to Executive Order 11652 as it contains
information which would disclose an intelligence
source. This serial bears the Classification
Officers number 2840.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT - NEW YORK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORT MADE AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	DATE WHEN MADE JUN 24 1955	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/15/55	REPORT MADE BY SA ROBERT E. MASON rak
TITLE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, aka National Rosenberg Sobell Committee			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

WILLIAM A. REUBEN spoke at Seattle in April, 1955 under auspices of subject committee. Mrs. ROSE SOBELL, in May, spoke in behalf of her son. "KELLY" CANAFAX continues as leader of local organization.

- P* -

DETAILS:

All informants utilized herein have provided reliable information in the past unless otherwise designated.

I. ACTIVITIES - LOCAL

An article in the "Seattle Post-Intelligencer", daily newspaper, dated April 12, 1955, carrying the caption "Author Plans Legal Steps to Enter Canada", reflected that Canadian immigration officials had refused WILLIAM A. REUBEN entry. He was scheduled to speak at a meeting sponsored by the Vancouver Sobell Committee. Canadian officials, according to this article, did not allow REUBEN to leave 200 copies of his book "The Atom Spy Hoax", in Canada.

Confidential informant T-1 advised during April that on April 8, 1955, subject organization sponsored the appearance of WILLIAM A. REUBEN at the Church of the People in Seattle. The master-of-ceremonies was KELLY CANAFAX. JOHN DASCHBACH, now appealing his Smith Act conviction, was present.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100 - 107111 - 1764

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> SEARCHED JUL 5 1955 FBI - NEW YORK <i>Murphy</i> </div>	
See next page for copies.			

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SE 100-22197

Copies of This Report:

- 6 - Bureau (100-387835) (REGISTERED)
- 3 - New York (100-107111) (REGISTERED)
- 1 - San Francisco (Info.) (REGISTERED)
- 1 - DIO 13ND (REGISTERED)
- 1 - OSI McChord AFB (REGISTERED)
- 1 - Region III (REGISTERED)
- 3 - Seattle (100-22197)

and made a brief address concerning the JUDITH COPLAN case, alleging she was "framed", but was set free on the presentation of legal technicalities. DASCHBACH claimed those persons present might set SOBELL free also, on the same basis. REUBEN, in the main address, claimed there never was an atom bomb spy network. Mrs. CANAFAX circulated a petition calling for SOBELL's transfer from Alcatraz.

Mrs. LOIS BLAKES, admitted former CP member, has advised that CAROLYN "KELLY" CANAFAX, in 1953, was a CP section organizer in the Southwestern area of Seattle.

Confidential informants T-2, T-3 and T-4, during April, advised that WILLIAM A. REUBEN, author, was the principal speaker on April 9, 1955 at the Second Annual WILLIAM J. PENNOCK Memorial Meeting, held at Washington Hall in Seattle. REUBEN, according to these sources, asserted that ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG were innocent. He claimed that no government actually has linked the Communist Party with espionage.

WILLIAM J. PENNOCK, now deceased, was former President of the Washington Pension Union, who admitted under oath to former CP membership while a Smith Act defendant.

The Washington Pension Union has been designated by the United States Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 2, 1955, Mr. DAVID CANTY, Business Manager, University of Washington "Daily", advised this office one Mrs. LEO CANAFAX, 9918 10th. S.W., Seattle, had requested he run an ad announcing a meeting of the Washington

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BE 100-22197

Sobell Committee to be held May 4, 1955 at Polish Hall. b7d

Informants T-1 and T-5, during May, each advised that [redacted] had attended a meeting held at Polish Hall in Seattle on May 4, 1955 under the auspices of the Washington Sobell Committee. ROSE SOBELL, mother of MORTON SOBELL, was the main speaker. In her speech, Mrs. SOBELL claimed her son is a victim of the "cold war hysteria". She stated his attorneys are planning a move in his behalf concerning his "kidnap-arrest".

II OFFICERS - LOCAL

Informant T-1, while at Polish Hall on May 4, 1955, identified KELLY CANAFAX as the chairman or master-of-ceremonies. T-1 observed that ROSE SOBELL departed from the hall in company with Mrs. CANAFAX.

- P -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SE 100-22197

INFORMANTS

<u>IDENTITY</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>DATE REC'D</u>	<u>AGENT</u>	<u>NOTE LOCATION</u>
T-1	4/8/55	4/13/55	R. H. WICK	
" "	5/4/55	5/6/55	R. H. WICK	
T-2	4/9/55	4/14/55	T.W. CALLAWAY	
T-3	"	"	"	
T-4	"	"	EDW. BREKKE	
T-5	5/4/55	5/9/55	R.W. RICHARDSON	

One copy of instant report designated for San Francisco as MONTON SOBELL now is confined at Alcatraz.

LEADS

At Seattle, Washington

Operations of subject group to be followed by informants and a directed investigation.

REFERENCE

Report of writer dated 12/15/54 at Seattle

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 1765 DATE 6-27-55

CONSISTING OF 7 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety,
under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant
to Executive Order 11652 as it contains
information which would disclose an intelligence
source. This serial bears the Classification
Officers number ~~2544~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK

DATE: 7/6/55

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (65-1738)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

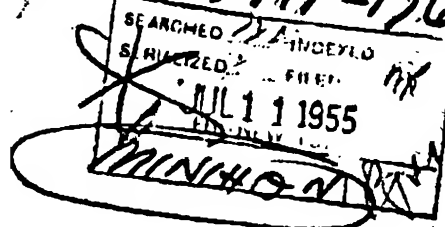
[REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, on 6/15/55, personally furnished SA's GABRIEL R. MARTINEZ and RICHARD F. LALLY a form letter dated "June, 1955" on the letterhead of captioned organization. The letter is signed "HELEN SOBELL" and solicits funds for the defense of MORTON SOBELL. The letter enclosed what is described as reproductions of sketches of PICASSO and HUGO GELLERT of MORTON SOBELL, JULIUS ROSENBERG and ETHEL ROSENBERG. Also enclosed was a self addressed envelope to captioned committee. b7d

The letter and enclosure described above have been identified by the informant and the receiving agents and they are forwarded herewith for the information of the New York Office.

RFL:APL
(4)

Encl. (3) ✓

cc: [REDACTED] b7d

REGISTERED MAIL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

0-9

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. JULY 6, 1955

AIRTEL

Transmit the following message to: SAC, NEW YORK (100-107111)

NCSJRC, IS-C, ISA-50.

Reurlet June 23, 1955, in which thumbnail sketch of the captioned organization was submitted.

Review of sketch reflects no descriptive data re nature of organization subsequent to June 1954. Recontact ██████████ and ██████████ immediately and bring such information up to date. This matter should be handled expeditiously and Bureau promptly advised.

HOOVER

BUFILE 100-387835

R. Minahan

100-107111-1767

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 7 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	
<i>R. Minahan</i>	

SENT VIA

M

Per

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 1768 **DATE** 7-7-55

CONSISTING OF 2 **PAGES**

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 1770 DATE 7.14.55

CONSISTING OF 5 PAGES of which
page 2

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety,
under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant
to Executive Order 11652 as it contains
information which would disclose an intelligence
source. This serial bears the Classification
Officers number ~~2870~~.

SAC, NEW YORK (100-107111)

July 14, 1955

SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (100-8894)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, aka
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

ReNYlet dated 5/2/55

The following information is furnished as requested.

AVAILABLE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is a panel source of this office. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] has not been
used as a witness, although he is willing and available to testify.

[REDACTED]

JKP:jmh

(3)
REGISTERED MAIL

100-107111-1770

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 18 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	

PCT

MEMO TO SAC, NEW YORK
RE: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

7/14/55

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] is willing to testify although
has had no experience testifying. [REDACTED]

b7d

[REDACTED] confidential source, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] has expressed a desire to cooperate to the fullest with
the Bureau and stated if needed [REDACTED] would consider appearing as
a witness in the Bureau's behalf regarding any specific informa-
tion which [REDACTED] might have regarding individuals or events of
which he might have definite first-hand knowledge.

b7d

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] is willing to testify although
has had no experience testifying [REDACTED]

b7d

UNAVAILABLE

MP 2223*.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] confidential source of
this office who voluntarily agreed to furnish this office with
any information that would be of interest to the Bureau concerning
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b1

b7d

MEMO TO SAC, NEW YORK
RE: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

7/14/55

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] is unwilling to testify and [REDACTED] has never testified in
a Bureau case. b7d

[REDACTED] PSI and confidential
source of this office. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is unwilling to testify and has never testified in a
Bureau case. [REDACTED] b7d

[REDACTED] confidential source of this
office [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is willing to testify to all
information obtained by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] has never testified in a Bureau case. b7d

[REDACTED] confidential source of
the Minneapolis office. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] has
never testified in a Bureau case and [REDACTED] is unwilling to testify. b1

MEMO TO SAC, NEW YORK
RE: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

7/14/55

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] informant and is not available to testify.
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

61

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 1771 DATE 7-14-55

CONSISTING OF 1 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety,
under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant
to Executive Order 11652 as it contains
information which would disclose an intelligence
source. This serial bears the Classification
Officers number ~~2840~~.

AIR-TEL

FBI, CHICAGO (100-29823)

JULY 15, 1955

DIRECTOR, FBI

HOUST COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES; INFORMATION
CONCERNING.

[REDACTED]

The letter of GEORGE C. WILLIAMS for the Walters Committee also advised that the witness would appear in an executive session of this committee for all information in his possession concerning Communist activities in the Chicago area.

Above is submitted for information.

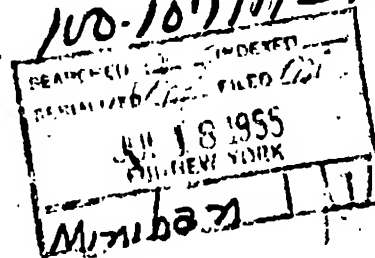
REGISTERED

HOSTETTER

CNF:MKR
(7)

✓ 1 - NEW YORK (100- National Committee to Secure Justice
in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case)

1 - [REDACTED]
1 - CC 100-25530 b1



AIR TEL

NY, NY, 7/15/55

BUREAU

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG
CASE, AKA; IS-C, ISA OF 1950.

Re NY let, 6/23/55 and Buair tel, 7/6/55.

On 6/30/55, [REDACTED] advised SA RICHARD H.
BLASSER that subject organization continues to maintain
a national office at 1050 6th Avenue, NYC and continues
to be fairly active in major cities throughout the
U.S. The current objectives of the committee are to
free SOBELL and to continue protesting the innocence
of the ROSENBERGS.

[REDACTED] will be contacted in the immediate
future and the thumbnail sketch will be brought up to date.

KELLY

3 - Bureau (100-387835)(Regular)

RAM:JB (#6)
NY 100-107111

(5) (1-SUPERVISOR T. J. MC ANDREWS)

rmr 12

100-107111-1723

SAC
DIV. 1
DIV. 2
DIV. 3
DIV. 4
SEC. 1
SEC. 2
SEC. 3
SEC. 4
SEC. 5
SEC. 6
SEC. 7
SEC. 8
SEC. 9
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SEC. 11
SEC. 12
SEC. 13
SEC. 14
SEC. 15
SEC. 16

SAC, NY (100-522) (7-2)

7/21/55

JOHN W. CONLON, SA (100-101)

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY, BROOKLYN COUNTY
IS-C

b2

On 6/29/55, [REDACTED] advised SA JOHN W. CONLON, Jr. that on 6/16/55, he attended a ROSENBERG Memorial Rally, held at Carnegie Hall, NYC. The informant stated the rally was sponsored by the Committee to Secure Justice for HORTON SOBELL.

[REDACTED]

The informant was unable to remain once the rally began and could not furnish any additional information.

b1

b1

RM

JWC:ECO

(10)

100-107111-1774

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 21 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Thompson

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 1775 DATE 7-22-55

CONSISTING OF 4 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety,
under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant
to Executive Order 11652 as it contains
information which would disclose an intelligence
source. This serial bears the Classification
Officers number 2040.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-107111)
 FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-14871)
 SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
 IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, AKA
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

DATE: 7/25/55

Re Phoenix letter to New York, 5/27/55, Phoenix airtel to St. Louis, 6/7/55, and St. Louis airtel to Phoenix, 6/10/55.

The following security informants were contacted as follows in this matter. All advised that they had no information regarding HAVEN PERKINS, they had no information regarding a visit to New Orleans by PERKINS or anyone else in behalf of subject organization, and no information regarding any current activities by or in behalf of subject organization in the New Orleans area:

[REDACTED] Contacted 6/14/55 by SA J. WOODROW GILMORE.

[REDACTED] Contacted 6/14/55 by SAS PAUL G. TAYLOR and MILTON R. KAACK.

[REDACTED] Contacted 6/15/55 by SAS LEO A. STEVENS and ERNEST C. WALL, JR.

[REDACTED] Contacted 6/16/55 by SA ROBERT F. COOPER, JR.

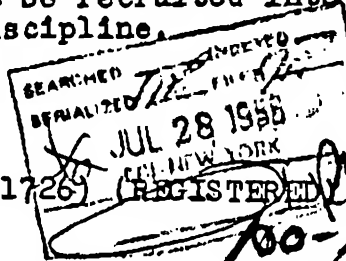
DOROTHY SPIKER, who resides at 1719 Soniat Street, New Orleans, is a former security index subject this division. She was deleted from the security index in connection with the program instituted pursuant to SAC Letter 55-30. She was a member of and active in the Progressive Party in 1949 and continued to have a hand in Progressive Party activities as late as 1952. She was a member of and contributed funds to the Civil Rights Congress in New Orleans in 1950 and 1951. By written report dated July 26, 1954, and received July 27, 1954, [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, related that at a CP meeting on July 22, 1954, RUDOLPH MOSES, a member of the Professional Section of the CP in New Orleans, described DOROTHY SPIKER as a person who had gone along with the CP line for years but who could not be recruited into the Party because she resented Communist discipline.

RUC. 3

PGT:js
 (5)

REGISTERED

1 cc: 100-14137
 1 cc: St. Louis (100-11726)



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-107111)
FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (14871)
SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, AKA
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

DATE: 7/25/55

Reurlet, 5/2/55. b7d

[redacted] and [redacted] continue to be security informants this division. To date, their identities have not been disclosed, they have not been called upon to testify and they are not considered available to testify. Background information concerning these informants is set out in my letter dated February 19, 1953.

[redacted]

PGT:js
(3)REGISTERED

Amindan

100-107111-177

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 28 1955	
FBI-NEW YORK	

18M

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 1779 DATE 7-27-55

CONSISTING OF 2 PAGES *of which*
page 2

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety,
under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant
to Executive Order 11652 as it contains
information which would disclose an intelligence
source. This serial bears the Classification
Officers number ~~2040~~.


AIR TEL

7/27/55

FBI WASH FIELD

DIRECTOR (100-387835) DEFERRED

NCSJRC, aka; IS-C, ISA OF 1950. OO NEW YORK. The Washington Daily News this date, page 7, columns 3-5, contains article by JACK STEELE, Scripps-Howard Staff Writer, re HCUA hearings to open next Tuesday on alleged Communist ties of many ring-leaders of captioned group. According to article chief target will be NCSJRC with headquarters in NYC. Home cities of more than 30 district and regional chairman and fundraisers, subpoenaed to testify, include New York, Washington, Cleveland, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee and Newark, according to the article. The article states that subpoenas have been issued for witnesses and for all financial and other records.



CEG:LEB

(9)

100-25474

cc - New York (100-10711) (RM)

MAIL

Airmail

AMSD

Registered ☒

Spec. Del.

100-10711-1779

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 29 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	
C. Minihane	
J. J. O'Toole	

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 1780 DATE 7-28-55

CONSISTING OF 5 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety,
under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant
to Executive Order 11652 as it contains
information which would disclose an intelligence
source. This serial bears the Classification
Officers number 2070.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

0-9

- 10
- DIV. 1
- DIV. 2
- DIV. 3
- DIV. 4
- SEC. 1
- SEC. 2
- SEC. 3
- SEC. 4
- SEC. 5
- SEC. 6
- SEC. 7
- SEC. 8
- SEC. 9
- SEC. 10
- SEC. 11
- SEC. 12
- SEC. 13
- SEC. 14
- SEC. 15
- SEC. 16

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

JULY 28, 1955

AIRTEL

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, NEW YORK (100-107111)

b7d NCSJRC, INTERNAL SECURITY - C, INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950. Reurairtel dated July 15, 1955, advising [redacted] was to be contacted in immediate future concerning [redacted] sketch on captioned organization.

In event this contact has not already been accomplished, you are instructed to do so at once and furnish results to the Bureau.

HOOVER

Bufile 100-387835

100-107111-1781

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 29 1955	
FBI-NEW YORK	
M	P&T

SENT VIA

JULY 28, 1955

AIRTEL

SAC, NEW YORK (100-107111)

b7d
NCSJRC, INTERNAL SECURITY - C, INTERNAL SECURITY
ACT OF 1950. Reurairtel dated July 15, 1955, advising that
[REDACTED] was to be contacted in immediate future concerning
thumbnail sketch on captioned organization.

In event this contact has not already been
accomplished, you are instructed to do so at once and
furnish results to the Bureau.

HOOVER

Bufile 100-387835

100-107111-1781

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 29 1955	
FBI-NEW YORK	
<i>R. Minichau</i>	
<i>J.T. Conway</i>	

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 1783 DATE 8-1-55

CONSISTING OF 1 PAGES

and copy

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety,
under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant
to Executive Order 11652 as it contains
information which would disclose an intelligence
source. This serial bears the Classification
Officers number ~~2840~~.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-387835) DATE: 8/2/55
FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-37667)
SUBJECT: PHILADELPHIA COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE
ROSENBERG CASE, aka, PHILADELPHIA COMMITTEE TO
SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG-SOBELL CASE
IS-C
(OO-New York)

Report of SA ROBERT E. KENT dated 9/30/54, at
Philadelphia as T-22.

The records of the Philadelphia Office reflect New
York to be Office of Origin.

RJB:MGB
(2BU, 1NY, 1PH)

REGISTERED MAIL
cc: [REDACTED]

New York

*Minhani:
Is this
right file
for this
OK*

100-107111-1784

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 3 1955	
FBI-NEW YORK	

[Signature]

Director, FBI (100-387835)

8/4/55

SAC, New York (100-107111)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE,
AKA: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL IN THE
ROSENBERG CASE, THE ROSENBERG-SOBELL
COMMITTEE, THE COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C; ISA, 1950

THUMBNAIL SKETCH

ReNYlet, June 23, 1955, and BuAirtels, July 6, 1955,
and July 28, 1955.

In accordance with re BuAirtels, there is herewith
set out a revised Thumbnail Sketch on captioned organization:

JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL
were convicted in the United States District Court, Southern
District of New York, on March 29, 1951, of conspiracy to
commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union. The
ROSENBERGS were sentenced to death on April 5, 1951, and
MORTON SOBELL to 30 years imprisonment on the same date.
JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were legally executed at Sing
Sing Prison, Ossining, New York, on June 19, 1953, and
MORTON SOBELL is currently serving his sentence at the
United States Penitentiary, Alcatraz, California.

HOWARD RUSHMORE, a newspaper reporter with the
"New York Journal American", advised in January, 1952, that
the National Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG
Case (NCSJRC) was formed on January 2, 1952, for the
purpose of obtaining a new trial for the ROSENBERGS.

1-1, who has furnished reliable information in
the past, advised on June 7, 1954, that the NCSJRC was
attempting to keep alive the ROSENBERG Case and fight
for the release of MORTON SOBELL. He stated that the
Communist Party takes an extremely active part in assisting
the committee.

RM

1 - NY 100-90311

JTC:PMR
(4)

*New thumbnail
sketch prepared 8/4/55
gpc*

100-107111-1785

Letter to Director
NY 100-107111

T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 15, 1954, that the Communist Party, United States of America, directs the activities of the NCSJRC. On June 30, 1955, T-2 advised that the NCSJRC continues to maintain a national office at 1050 Sixth Avenue, New York City, and continues to be fairly active in major cities throughout the United States. According to T-2 the committee objectives are to free SOBELL and to continue protesting the innocence of the ROSENBERGS.

T-1, previously identified, on 8/4/55, advised that the Communist Party continued active interest in the NCSJRC and was attempting to secure the transfer of MORTON SOBELL from the United States Penitentiary, Alcatraz, California, to the east coast.

T-1
[redacted] Committee
[redacted] Activities

SA ARTHUR
P. HEALY

6/7/54
8/4/55

[redacted] b7d

b7d
T-2
[redacted] Committee
[redacted] Activities

SA RICHARD
H. BLASSER

6/15/54
6/30/55

NY 100-107111 Sub F 181
NY 100-107111-1772

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC (100-25530)

FROM : SA GROVER C. THOMPSON

SUBJECT : CHICAGO SOBELL COMMITTEE
IS - C

DATE: 8-4-55

PERIOD : June 27, 1955

SYNOPSIS: [REDACTED] furnished report regarding second Rosenberg Memorial meeting of June 19, 1955. b7d

DETAILS : [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, on June 27, 1955, personally made available his handwritten report regarding the second Rosenberg Memorial meeting, held on June 19, 1955, in the Curtis Hall, Chicago, under the auspices of the Chicago Sobell Committee. The report is being retained in the [REDACTED] file, its serial number being 72. b7d

The report contained the following information:

The Chairman of the meeting was a Rabbi, identity unknown, (Rabbi S. BURR YAMPOL). Some 250 persons attended.

GCT:rob
(16)

(2 - New York (REGISTERED)

(1 - (100- [REDACTED])

✓(1 - (100- [REDACTED]) (COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL)

1 - Los Angeles (100- [REDACTED])

(REGISTERED)

Chicago Copies:

[REDACTED]

b7d

100-107111-1786

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 8 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	

CG 100-25530

GALE SANDERGUARD was one of the speakers. In discussing the ROSENBERGS, she stated that they died rather than tell a lie. She stated that JOHN BROWN had died years ago for what he believed was right.

(ANGUS) CAMERON, Publisher of the book, "False Witness", told those present he believed there would be a good chance to re-open the SOBEL case because HARRY GOLD had lied in his testimony.

SYLVIA FISHER (FISCHER) gave the collection speech. [REDACTED] b7d

Other persons present and known to the informant included the following:

[REDACTED] b7d

The informant likewise, on June 27, 1955, furnished literature obtained by [REDACTED] at instant meeting, the same is being retained in the Bulky Exhibit envelope of 100-25530, its serial number being 1B2 (219).

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 1787 DATE 8-5-55

CONSISTING OF 2 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652 as it contains information which would disclose an intelligence source. This serial bears the Classification Officers number ~~2010~~.

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 1788 DATE 8-5-55

CONSISTING OF 4 PAGES

of which page 1a

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC (100-25530)

FROM : SA GROVER C. THOMPSON

SUBJECT : CHICAGO SOBELL COMMITTEE
IS - C

DATE: 8-5-55

PERIOD : June 27, 1955

SYNOPSIS: [REDACTED] furnished report regarding the second Rosenberg Memorial meeting held June 19, 1955.

DETAILS:

b7d

[REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, on June 27, 1955, personally made available his handwritten report regarding the second Rosenberg Memorial meeting held on June 19, 1955, in the Curtiss Hall, Chicago, under the auspices of the Chicago Sobell Committee.

The report is being retained in [REDACTED] its serial number being 571.

b7d

GCT:rcb
(38)

2 - New York (REGISTERED)

(1 - 100- [REDACTED])

(1 - 100- [REDACTED])

(COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL)

1 - Los Angeles (100- [REDACTED])

(REGISTERED)

Chicago Copies:

[REDACTED]

b7d

100-107111-1788

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
AUG 8 1955
FBI NEW YORK

100-107111-1788

The report contained the following information:

Some 250 persons attended. [REDACTED] b2d

Rabbi YAMPOL (S. BURR YAMPOL) acted as Chairman of the meeting. He described the trial of the ROSENBERGs and the "persecution and frame-up trial of MORTON SOBELL." He then announced that a new New York law firm was taking over SOBELL's case.

Actress GALE SANDERGUARD was the next speaker. She stated she had attended a similar meeting in San Francisco on June 17, 1955, together with the mother of MORTON SOBELL. She then dramatized the trial of the ROSENBERGs and MORTON SOBELL and stated it was a "great miscarriage of justice brought about by the cold war." She then said the "persecutions" of the House Committee on Un-American Activities did the United States no good and only made it the "greatest un-Democratic nation" in the world. Miss SANDERGUARD then said the censoring of the picture, "Salt of the Earth," was a great injustice. She, however, did say that the courts would in time stop the "persecutions" that were taking place.

The publisher of the book, "False Witness", Mr. ANGUS CAMERON, then made a few remarks. He condemned the government's witnesses, the Justice Department, United States District Judges KAUFMAN and MEDINA, and the "stool pigeons", after which he stated that "human justice would in time take over."

SYLVIA FISCHER, wife of CHARLES FISCHER, of the UPWA, gave the collection speech.

Persons present and known to the informant included the following:

[REDACTED] b2d

CG 100-25530

b2d

[REDACTED]

The informant, on June 27, 1955, furnished literature received at instant meeting and that received by him regarding the meeting. This literature is being retained in the Bulky Exhibit envelope of 100-25530, its serial number being 1B2 (220).

[REDACTED]

b2d

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York (100-74560) (#19)

FROM : SA(A) ALPHONSE J. SUTKUS

SUBJECT: CP, NEW YORK STATE - FUNDS
IS-C

DATE: 8/6/55

b7d

On 8/1/55 [REDACTED] Manufacturers Trust Co., 322 Eighth Avenue, New York City, made available to the writer records reflecting the activity in the bank account of the New York State CP during July, 1955.

The following is a summary of the information contained in these records:

The balance in this account as of 7/1/55 was \$3,860.46.

The following deposits were made to this account during July, 1955:

7/14/55	\$ 756.44	Cash
7/28/55	4,000.00	Cash

AJS:gsm

1 - 100-26603 (CP, NY STATE) (12-14)
 1 - [REDACTED] (12-14)
 1 - 100-107111 (SOBELL COMMITTEE) (#6)
 1 - 100-31769 (PROMPT PRESS) (7-2)
 1 - [REDACTED] (12-15)

b7d

(6)

100-107111-1789

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 6 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	
A. J. SUTKUS	

NY Office Memo
100-74560

The following withdrawals were made from this account
during July, 1955:

CHECK NO.	DATE OF CHECK	PAYEE	AMOUNT	ENDORSEMENT AND/OR BANK OF DEPOSIT
2405	7/5/55	Manhattan Mimeo Letter Service	\$ 81.36	Amalgamated Bank
2403	7/1/55	Cash (Payroll 7/1/55)	764.90	SIMON W. GERSON LEONA D. EDINBURG
2408	7/7/55	Cash	400.40	"
2397	6/24/55	Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL	45.00	SOBELL Committee Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co.
2404	7/1/55	HAN SENNER	200.00	
2406	7/12/55	THE NATION (Acct. # A2833 SIMON GERSON)	12.00	
2409	7/14/55	Cash (Payroll 7/15/55)	631.10	SIMON W. GERSON LEONA D. EDINBURG
2407	7/14/55	Prompt Press	766.87	
2414	7/14/55	Cash (Petty cash ending 7/14/55)	298.27	SIMON W. GERSON LEONA D. EDINBURG
2413	7/14/55	Western Union	7.59	
2410	7/14/55	Canaday Cooler Co., Inc.	4.64	
2415	7/21/55	Cash (Payroll 7/22/55)	445.00	SIMON W. GERSON LEONA D. EDINBURG

Y Office Memo

00-74560

CHECK NO.	DATE OF CHECK	PAYER	AMOUNT	ENDORSEMENT AND/OR BANK OF DEPOSIT
2416	7/21/55	Cash (Petty cash 7/14-7/22)	\$ 114.50	SIMON W. GERSON LEONA D. EDINBURG
2411	6/14/55	NY Telephone Co.	129.22	
2412	7/14/55	Consolidated Edison Co.	17.22	
2417	7/18/55	MARY KAUFMAN	6.58	Bank for Savings, 86th & Bway, NYC.
2419	7/19/55	NY State Dept. of Labor	37.07	
2421	7/28/55	Cash (Payroll, 7/29/55)	576.20	SIMON W. GERSON LEONA D. EDINBURG
2418	7/19/55	Equitable Life Assurance Society	26.08	
		Bank charge	.93	

All of above checks were signed by SIMON W. GERSON.

The balance in this account as of 7/28/55 was

\$4,051.77.

COMPLAINT FORM

FD-71

(9-29-54)

NOTE: HANDPRINT NAMES LEGIBLY: HANDWRITING SATISFACTORY FOR REMAINDER

SUBJECT'S NAME AND ALIASES A. A. HELLER "SOBELL COMMITTEE" 106-775			ADDRESS OF SUBJECT 104 East 37th St. NYC			CHARACTER OF CASE Security Matter - C		
COMPLAINANT Mrs. LUCY C. SIMONS			ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF COMPLAINANT 35 West 81st Street, NYC Susquehanna 7-3713			DATE AND TIME COMPLAINT RECEIVED 8-8-55 10:00 am		
SUBJECT'S DESCRIPTION	RACE	SEX <input type="checkbox"/> MALE <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE	AGE	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	OTHER DATA — DIV. 1 — DIV. 2 — DIV. 3 — DIV. 4 — SEC. 1 — SEC. 2 — SEC. 3 — SEC. 4 — SEC. 5 — SEC. 6 — SEC. 7 — SEC. 8 — SEC. 9 — SEC. 10 — SEC. 11 — SEC. 12 — SEC. 13 — SEC. 14 — SEC. 15 — SEC. 16		
	HAIR	EYES	BIRTH DATE	BIRTHPLACE				
	BUILD	COMPLEXION	SCARS AND MARKS					

FACTS OF COMPLAINT

Complainant advised she had received two letters from Mr. HELLER requesting funds to promote publication of a book by JOHN WEXLEY about JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG. She also advised funds were requested to aid in gathering and presenting more proof of the innocence of M. SOBELL who was presently in prison in Alcatraz. She said contributions were to be sent to the Sobell Committee, Room 2, 10-50 Sixth Ave., NYC. She said she had called HELLER this morning to find out where he had gotten her name and he said it came from a list. She told him to remove it as she was not in sympathy with Communism.

ACTION RECOMMENDED

(OVER)

File in ~~EX~~ 100-0. No action

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIAL FILED
AUG 8 1955
FBI - TAMPA
Rm

SPECIAL AGENT

DONALD C. OVERMAN

DEC 11 1964

[illegible]

or with Communist ideas. HELIER advised her that her name would be removed from the mailing list.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York (100-107111)

DATE: August 9, 1955

FROM : Director, FBI (100-387835)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

Reurlet dated June 21, 1955, with which you forwarded supplemental prosecutive summary report of Special Agent Richard A. Minihan dated June 21, 1955, at New York, and in which you advised that a witness appendix to be utilized in conjunction with your investigative summary report of April 28, 1953, was being prepared and would be submitted to Bureau in immediate future.

Review of Bureau files to date has failed to reflect receipt of above-mentioned appendix. In the event this matter has not already been handled, you are instructed to complete this appendix and forward same to reach the Bureau not later than August 20, 1955.

100-107111-1792

Minihan advised
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York

FROM : *JW* Director FBI (100-387835)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

DATE: August 10, 1955

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DIV. 1
DIV. 2
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SEC. 1

SEC. 2
SEC. 3
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SEC. 13
SEC. 14

For your information and the completion of your files there are enclosed two Photostats each of a release entitled "Statement By Mrs. Rose Sobell And Mrs. Morton Sobell" and a document entitled "A Request To The Judiciary Committee Of The U.S. Senate To Investigate The Conduct Of The U.S. Attorney General's Office In The Rosenberg-Sobell Case."

The above-mentioned material was issued at a press conference of the captioned organization held on August 2, 1955, at the Congressional Hotel in Washington, D. C., and was made available to the Bureau by SA John Minnich of the Washington Field Office.

Enclosures - *4*

100-107111-1793

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STATEMENT BY MRS. ROSE SOBELL AND MRS. MORTON SOBELL

On July 18 there was presented to the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Liberties a request to investigate the conduct of the U. S. Attorney General's Office in the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

As the wife of Morton Sobell, I together with his mother, Rose Sobell, wish today to add my urgent plea to this request for a full investigation of every aspect of this case. I know that my husband's plea of innocence which he has maintained from the beginning is the truth. This month marks five full years that he has spent in prison. He has been in America's cruellest prison, Alcatraz, since Thanksgiving Day of 1952. His unjustifiable imprisonment there is one of the items discussed in the weighty, documented request attached.

The hearings which are now being held before the House Un-American Activities Committee take place in a time of increasing concern regarding the trial and conviction of Morton Sobell. The recent statement of Dr. Harold C. Urey on the Rosenberg-Sobell case and the acquittal of a defendant in Dayton, Ohio because the testimony of Harry Gold, chief prosecution witness there, was proved incredible to the jury through John Wexley's book "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg", have created a new atmosphere of examination. The tremendous doubts raised by the new material in that book establishing my husband's innocence, and the motions being prepared for the fall session of the courts have moved large numbers of people to take action. They have called for the transfer of my husband from Alcatraz and they have supported the call for an investigation.

It is my hope that no more of the years of our lives and our children's will pass as we seek justice. I know that a full investigation of the Attorney General's Office and of the perjured witnesses in this case would bring about my husband's freedom. Nothing can keep the truth buried, but sometimes it takes years to uncover it. With thousands of others, I ask that our Congress look into this matter now.

A REQUEST TO THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE OF THE U. S. SENATE

**To Investigate The Conduct Of The
U. S. Attorney General's Office
In The Rosenberg-Sobell Case**

Submitted by:

**The National Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell
1050 Sixth Avenue
New York City 10, N. Y.**

INTRODUCTION

On March 29, 1951, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell were found guilty of "conspiring to commit espionage". On April 5, 1951, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were sentenced to death in the electric chair, and Morton Sobell sentenced to thirty years. Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were executed on June 19, 1953.

Throughout our country are many thousands of learned men and women, encompassing many faiths and creeds and occupations, who believe that a grave injury was done the cause of justice in the case of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell. Eminent scientists, jurists, lawyers and scholars, having studied the court record and other relevant materials, have expressed themselves of the belief that the integrity of justice in the United States requires that this tragic case be righted.

It would be to the credit of the opposing party in this case, the office of the Attorney General of the United States, if a self-corrective re-evaluation of the Rosenberg-Sobell case were undertaken by that agency. Such a step would serve to strengthen every citizen's faith in the administration of justice.

The Attorney General's office had an opportunity to correct itself from the moment of the arrest of the Rosenbergs and the abduction of Sobell and his family from Mexico. This opportunity existed from the summer of 1950 to June 19, 1953, insofar as Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are concerned. In those three years a mass of evidence of perjury and fraud on the part of the prosecution witnesses was given to the Attorney General's office. That agency never at any time challenged the authenticity of this documented evidence of perjury and fraud. It chose, instead, to

prevent a study of these documents in the court on the most evasive and dubious grounds.

The Attorney General's office has had to this very day an opportunity to remedy the wrong insofar as Morton Sobell is concerned. Indeed, new evidence of Sobell's innocence has been unearthed since June 19, 1953. The Attorney General's office has not only ignored this evidence, but has gone so far as to attempt recently to coerce Mr. Sobell, now a prisoner at Alcatraz, to "confess", presumably to spare the Attorney General's office the "embarrassment" of the inevitably widely known truth.

In the pages that follow we shall show, with appropriate documentation, that the conduct of the Attorney General's office in the Rosenberg-Sobell case leads to the inescapable conclusion that it knowingly abandoned its obligation to protect the innocent.

We shall show that:

- I. The Attorney General's office deliberately engaged in an unlawful campaign of misrepresentation of facts through press releases prior to the trial and thus falsified essential aspects of the case, influencing public opinion to prejudice the defendants.
- II. The Attorney General's office knowingly used and encouraged perjured testimony against the Rosenbergs and against Morton Sobell.
- III. The Attorney General's office promised rewards and in fact did give such rewards to several chief witnesses in the Rosenberg-Sobell case.
- IV. The Attorney General's office attempted and still attempts to keep from the courts documents that reveal the perjuries and the role the Attorney General's office played in obtaining these perjuries.
- V. The Attorney General's office engaged in the use of mental torture against the Rosenbergs and mental torture as well as physical violence against Morton Sobell.
- VI. The Attorney General's office, by deception and misrepresentation, misled the Supreme Court on the day of the Rosenbergs' execution.
- VII. The Attorney General's office, by withholding information, by deception, and by outright falsehoods, misled two Presidents of the United States, who had before their appeals for clemency.

We believe that when an agency of government abuses its powers to such an extent that it brings opprobrium upon the nation's regard for justice, an investigation leading to remedial action becomes indispensable.

It is in the best interests of our nation that the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate investigate the conduct of the Attorney General's office in the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

I. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE KNOWINGLY ENGAGED IN AN UNLAWFUL CAMPAIGN OF MISREPRESENTATION OF FACTS THROUGH PRESS RELEASES PRIOR TO THE TRIAL AND THUS FALSIFIED ESSENTIAL ASPECTS OF THE CASE, INFLUENCING PUBLIC OPINION TO PREJUDGE THE DEFENDANTS

In violation of long-standing principles, the Attorney General's office tried Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell in the press and on radio and television before bringing them to trial. This was done by "planting" inflammatory stories.

In one instance, as illustrated by one of the Rogge documents, government attorneys held special conferences with Mr. Oliver Pilat, a reporter for the New York Post, who was preparing pre-trial stories on the case. (See Appendix 3, Section C)

An unprecedented volume of pre-trial press releases was issued by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Justice Department and the office of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York and created a definite preconception of the defendants' guilt, and made a fair trial virtually impossible.

These pre-trial press releases affirmed the guilt of the petitioners; "disclosed" alleged evidence in the press which was never produced at the trial; asserted that the defendants were Communists and that this ideological tie motivated them, and connected them with Fuchs and other self-confessed spies, who, it was claimed, were responsible for the Soviet development of the atom bomb.

More than 600 feature newspaper stories based on prosecution press releases attested to the degree with which the entire community was saturated with these releases before and during the trial of the defendants in the case. Public hostility to these defendants was aroused to such an extent that public preconception of their guilt was generally acknowledged. It thus became virtually impossible for these defendants to have a fair trial. It may be stated that this pre-trial publicity emanated from the offices of the then Attorney General Howard McGrath, as well as from the office

of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

The kind of stories that were given to the press upon the arrest of Morton Sobell are also typical. Statements which the press attributed to the then U. S. Attorney Irving Saypol, and never denied by him, said that Sobell was a "close personal friend of Julius Rosenberg"; that Rosenberg "recruited Sobell as a member of the ring"; and "told Sobell to leave the country". No such evidence was ever produced at the trial.

On August 18, 1950, the New York Journal ran the headline "Arrest N.Y. Man as Reds' A-Spy" and juxtaposed a large photograph of Morton Sobell. The New York Times in its prominent page-one story quoted U. S. Attorney Saypol as follows: "Mr. Saypol said that Sobell had many dealings with Rosenberg in the conspiracy to supply Russia with atomic secrets".

It was proven, and affirmed in court by Judge Irving Kaufman, that Morton Sobell was not involved in atomic espionage. Judge Kaufman told Sobell: "The evidence in the case did not point to any activity on your part in connection with the atomic bomb project".

Thus the prosecution deliberately issued false information to the press before the trial.

During the very course of the trial the prosecution released to the press a story involving one William Perl, alleging that he had confessed to having knowledge of the supposed espionage activities of the Rosenbergs and Sobell. Two years later, Mr. Perl was brought to trial, at which time the prosecution admitted that there never had been such a confession.

An opinion by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals called this conduct in regard to the Perl matter "reprehensible" and said that if the point had been raised by the defense during the trial, it would have been grounds for granting a new trial.

The Perl "confession" was timed to adduce inculpatory evidence through mass media of communication and to convey to the public and the jury the idea that the defendants were further involved in espionage. The prohibition to jurors that they were to shun newspaper stories of the trial was by-passed by the creation of a "disassociated" story that was surreptitious and false.

The prosecution caused to be published in the press an extensive list of witnesses numbering approximately 120. Five of every six of these were not called. But the public and the jury were informed through the device of this extensively publicized list of witnesses that 120 people would testify to the guilt of the Rosenbergs and Sobell in connection with atomic espionage, while in fact there were only three witnesses who gave testimony against the Rosenbergs and Sobell. (David Greenglass and Ruth Greenglass testified primarily against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, and Max Elitcher testified against Morton Sobell.

The list of the non-called witnesses included the above-mentioned William Perl and General Leslie R. Groves, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer and Dr. Harold C. Urey. It is now clear that at least one of our top atomic scientists, Dr. Urey, was never consulted by any prosecution official prior to the trial as to whether or not he had information bearing on the case or whether he would appear as a prosecution witness. His name was added to the "list" to lend weight to the prosecution case.

Dr. Urey subsequently expressed an adverse opinion of the prosecution's case, and asked for executive clemency, stating that in his opinion the Rosenbergs and Sobell were not guilty of the crime with which they were charged. He declared that the prosecution's case was built on "patently perjured testimony" and requested an interview with the Attorney General. The interview was denied. (See Appendix C)

The only possible purpose for the well publicized list of "witnesses" in the Rosenberg-Sobell case was to create an atmosphere so hostile to the defendants that their convictions became an absolute certainty.

To create a situation in which the public mind is compelled, by its natural respect for the opinion of an agency of government, to condemn in advance of trial persons accused of a crime, is abandonment of even a pretense to fairness and integrity.

PERJURED TESTIMONY AGAINST THE ROSENBERGS AND AGAINST

MORTON SOBELL

There are documents which prove that the Attorney General's office knowingly solicited perjured testimony from prosecution witnesses Benjamin Schneider, David Greenglass and Ruth Greenglass.

An outstanding example of this appears in the testimony of Benjamin Schneider, the final prosecution witness.

Briefly, Schneider's testimony was that some time in May or June of 1950, the Rosenbergs had come into his small photographic shop located not far from the Federal Courthouse and had secured passport photographs from him. The Rosenbergs denied this, and no photographs, negatives, receipts or other documents were introduced in support of Schneider's testimony. Obviously, the import of this type of testimony was to convey to the jury the impression that the Rosenbergs were about to flee the country when they were arrested.

Schneider testified that he had not seen the Rosenbergs from the time they came into his shop in May or June 1950, until the day he appeared to testify against them. (Schneider's name never appeared on the government's list of witnesses.)

It was subsequently disclosed by the defense attorney and confirmed by an F.B.I. affidavit that Schneider had been brought into the courtroom the day before by F.B.I. agents with the knowledge and consent of the prosecuting attorney and that Schneider had identified the Rosenbergs not through a "line-up" procedure, but with the assistance of F.B.I. agents. (See Appendix 2)

While the F.B.I. agents' affidavit denies pointing out Julius Rosenberg to Schneider, the court record shows that the F.B.I. brought Schneider into court while Julius Rosenberg was on the witness stand, and was repeatedly referred to as "Mr. Rosenberg" within the hearing of Schneider.

When Schneider said that he had not seen the Rosenbergs between May or June 1950, and the day he testified, he committed perjury. The F.B.I. agents and the prosecution knew it and they had a responsibility to bring that to the attention of the court and the jury.

The list of perjuries committed by David Greenglass and his wife, Ruth Greenglass, are numerous, and in very case appear to have been perpetrated with the assistance and knowledge of the prosecution.

Many of these perjuries were revealed for the first time in a series of documents (See Appendix 3) emanating from the office of O. John Rogge, counsel for the Greenglasses and Max Elitcher, the major prosecution witness against Sobell. Mr. Rogge is a former official of the Attorney General's office. The authenticity of the documents has been publicly acknowledged by Mr. Rogge.

One of the documents is in David Greenglass's own handwriting, as verified by handwriting expert Elizabeth McCarthy of Boston, Mass. The others are typed inter-office memoranda of the Rogge law firm.

The perjuries sanctioned by the prosecution include:

A- Greenglass writes that the F.B.I. told him that he had asked Harry Gold, a confessed spy, to return later on the morning of Gold's alleged visit to the Greenglass apartment in Albuquerque, New Mexico. "I didn't remember this", Greenglass then writes, "but I allowed it in the statement". He subsequently testified to the F.B.I. version. (See Appendix 3, Section A)

B- Greenglass' entire testimony must be viewed in the light of a memo from the Rogge office summarizing a description of Greenglass by his wife. Mrs. Greenglass said her husband had a "tendency to hysteria". She said he would become delirious and once when he had the grippe he ran nude through the hallway, shrieking of "elephants" and "lead pants". Mrs. Greenglass said she had known him since he was 10 years old and that he "would say things were so even if they were not". She said "he talked of suicide as if he were a character in the movies but she didn't think he would do it". (See Appendix 3, Section 3)

C- David Greenglass writes in his handwritten statement that he informed the F.B.I. that his wife was not present during the visit by Gold. This is corroborated by his wife's statement to Mr. Rogge that "she had remembered no visitors at her house". Nevertheless both David and Ruth Greenglass, testifying for the prosecution at the trial said that Mrs. Greenglass was present during the visit. (See Appendix 3, Section 3)

D- Greenglass writes that he told the F. B. I. "I didn't know who sent Gold to see me". At the trial he stated for the prosecution that his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, had sent Gold to see him. (See Appendix 3, Section A)

E- Greenglass, in the same document, writes that he couldn't remember what it was that he gave Gold. At the trial he testified that he gave Gold a sketch of a decisive segment of the atom bomb. He reproduced in court--after a lapse of seven years--a sketch of this segment. (See Appendix 3, Section A).

F- Greenglass answered on the witness stand that the prosecution did not give him any assistance in the drawing up of a sketch of a complicated atom bomb and he even denied having been coached to refresh his memory. (This sketch was impounded during the trial.)

Two possibilities exist in respect to the authenticity of this sketch of the atom bomb, and both involve the prosecution in an obvious fraud.

1- If the sketch were accurate, Greenglass, a trade school graduate who admitted in court that he had failed eight of his eight courses at a technical school, could not have produced it without assistance of the prosecution and other persons willing to aid the prosecution. Accuracy, in this case, could only have been "planted" by the prosecution.

2- If this sketch was, as Life magazine and other periodicals maintained, an inaccurate or meaningless design, then Greenglass could only have perpetrated this fraud with the assistance of the prosecution--which made sure not to call a single scientist to pass an opinion on the sketch. In this case a substantial fraud would have been perpetrated on the jury, the court, and the American people, who have been led to believe that it was the Greenglass sketch that permitted Russia to develop the atom bomb.

G- Under cross-examination, Greenglass said he could not recall the purpose of an F.B.I. visit to him early in 1950, months before his arrest on an espionage indictment. This denial was made in the presence of the prosecution, which knew that the purpose of the visit to Greenglass concerned his theft of uranium. Julius Rosenberg testified that he believed Greenglass was in trouble, possibly because of uranium theft.

An Affidavit now proves that David Greenglass did steal uranium from Los Alamos. This affidavit was made by Bernard Greenglass, brother of David Greenglass and quotes David Greenglass as admitting the theft. (See Appendix 4)

H- Greenglass testified for the prosecution that a console table in the home of the Rosenbergs was an elaborate piece of furniture given to the Rosenbergs by the Russians and hollowed out for micro-film development. The prosecution told the jury that this special table was an expensive piece of furniture that must have cost in excess of \$85. Although the F.B.I. had gone through all of Rosenberg's possessions and located the only console table the Rosenbergs possessed, this table was never produced in court by the prosecution.

An affidavit by a sales staff member of the R. F. Macy Company in New York supports the Rosenberg testimony that the table had been purchased from them for approximately \$21. (See Appendix 5) Further the table is neither hollowed out for micro-film developments as the prosecution avowed, nor does it differ in any way from any other console table of the same make.

All this was known to the prosecution, which had had the table in its possession for a period and who could have checked the manufacturer's and the department store's code numbers, as did the defense when the table finally came to light again.

I - Documents show that Greenglass protested his innocence when arrested and arraigned, and that efforts were being made by a conservative newspaper to provide him with counsel. (See Appendix 3, Section B)

But Greenglass testified at the trial that he had told the F.B.I. the truth from the time of his arrest. The prosecution knew that this was a lie, but allowed it to stand.

III. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE PROMISED REWARDS AND IN FACT
DID GIVE SUCH REWARDS TO SEVERAL WITNESSES IN THE ROSENBERG-
SOBELL CASE

To obtain the perjured testimony and make certain that the perjured witnesses would not recant from the prosecution's position, the Attorney General's office gave immunities and rewards to these witnesses.

A- Witness Max Elitcher testified that he believed Morton Sobell to be a spy. Elitcher's testimony in the trial was the only direct association of Sobell with espionage. (By nature of the "conspiracy" charge, all testimony against the Rosenbergs automatically applied to Sobell.)

Elitcher admitted in court that he faced a perjury indictment for having denied Communist Party membership on a government application for employment. He stated that he "hoped for the best" as a consequence of his testimony.

To this day Mr. Elitcher has not been arrested or indicted or tried on this perjury charge. Moreover, a document from the Rogge firm discloses plans for discussions with the F.B.I. to guarantee Elitcher's employment and salary in "sensitive" fields. (See Appendix 3, Section E)

B- A document from the Rogge firm discloses that the prosecution shifted the trial from New Mexico because the prosecution feared that David Greenglass might get a harsh sentence before a Federal judge in that state. (See Appendix 3, Section E)

This document indicates further that a promise was made to David and Mrs. Greenglass that neither would appear as defendants. But when the Rosenberg defense counsel charged that a "deal" was being made, the prosecution, according to the document, hastened to inform the Rogge firm that Greenglass "would now have to consider" becoming a defendant. (See Appendix 3, Section E)

Another memorandum indicates that the prosecution held out hope of a suspended sentence to David Greenglass, in return for his cooperation, after it became necessary to make him a defendant. Greenglass was assured that should he have to spend any time in jail, the Director of Prisons would arrange for special treatment. (See Appendix 3, Section D)

Following the sentencing of David Greenglass, the prosecution publicly declared that it would see to it that Greenglass served no more than five years. He is eligible for parole in 1955.

C- According to Mrs. Greenglass' own testimony, she herself was directly involved in atomic espionage. Yet she was never arrested, indicted or tried.

It cannot be argued that the prosecution used leniency in regard to Mrs. Greenglass as a woman and a mother, for this very same prosecution rushed Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, a mother of two children to the electric chair on June 19, 1953.

Thus the prosecution has rewarded witnesses who committed perjury with immunities, economic advantages, and favored treatment.

IV. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE ATTEMPTED AND STILL ATTEMPTS TO KEEP FROM THE COURTS DOCUMENTS THAT REVEAL THE PERJURIES AND THE PART PLAYED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE IN OBTAINING THESE PERJURIES

The Attorney General's office has fought and continues to fight against any examination of the new documents, because these documents point to complicity by that office itself in the perjuries of the Greenglasses, Schneider and other witnesses.

Morton Sobell has asked that this evidence be examined on grounds that if the documents had been presented in the original trial, the jury might have reached a different verdict. An investigation of these perjuries may finally permit the courts to judge the appeal of Morton Sobell in the light of fact rather than fiction.

However, the Attorney General's office opposes Morton Sobell's request that the courts examine the newly-discovered documents. It voiced the same determined opposition to the examination of these documents by the courts when they came to light shortly before the execution of the Rosenbergs.

It is not uncommon in our courts for prosecutors to appear at the side of defense counsel and acknowledge that newly discovered evidence has shed new light on a trial. Prosecutors have stood before judges and pleaded for the speedy release of prisoners because subsequent revelations had created the gravest doubt of their guilt.

Not so in the Rosenberg-Sobell case. The Attorney General's office has sought to escape from the consequences of its acts by preventing the courts from studying the new evidence or reviewing the trial record. (It must be remembered that the Rosenberg-Sobell case has never been granted a review by the Supreme Court and that the Attorney General's office has opposed every motion for a review.

V. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE ENGAGED IN THE USE OF MENTAL TORTURE AGAINST THE ROSENBERGS AND MENTAL TORTURE, AS WELL AS PHYSICAL VIOLENCE, AGAINST MORTON SOBELL

In its efforts to escape reprimands or punishment for its disregard of human tradition of justice in the Rosenberg-Sobell case, the Attorney General's office initiated and sanctioned a campaign of mental torture against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell. It did so in the desperate hope that one or two or all three, to alleviate their plight, would confess guilt and thus save the prestige of the Attorney General's office.

We charge that in the Rosenberg-Sobell case the dictum of the Constitution of our country against cruel and inhuman punishment has been flouted beyond the comprehension of sensitive, upright citizens.

A- Shortly after being sentenced, Ethel Rosenberg was removed from her confinement in New York and transferred to the death house at Sing Sing on orders of the Director of Prisons, holding office under jurisdiction of the Attorney General. This was done despite the fact that she and her husband, who was in turn transferred to the death house at his own request to be near his wife, were then preparing their first appeal from their conviction and sentences.

B- On Monday, June 1, 1953, the United States Marshall, acting on instruction from the Attorney General's office, visited Ethel and Julius Rosenberg at Sing Sing's death house and informed them that they would be electrocuted on their 14th wedding anniversary, June 18, 1953.

C- The U.S. Attorney General's office repeatedly offered the Rosenbergs their lives in turn for a "confession". The Rosenbergs died swearing they were innocent and had nothing to confess. Three weeks before they were executed, Julius Rosenberg made a public protest at this attempt to torture them into a false confession. Julius Rosenberg made known that on the instructions of U. S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell, he had just been visited by the Director of Prisons Bennett who had made another "offer" of leniency in return for "cooperation". (See Appendix 7) In violation of law and custom, the defendants did not have the benefit of the presence of their legal counsel when this visit was made.

D- The very "arrest" of Morton Sobell began with an act of illegality and brutality on the part of subordinates of the Attorney General's office. Morton

Sobell swore in an affidavit that he was kidnapped from Mexico. (See Appendix 8) This affidavit has never been denied by the Attorney General's office. Briefly, the affidavit relates that in August 1950, shortly before his intended return to the United States from Mexico, Sobell was kidnapped from his vacation apartment, beaten up, carried to the United States border, and then arrested by agents of the F.B.I. Kidnapped with Sobell were his wife, Helen Sobell, and their two children. The Mexican authorities have declared that persons responsible for this attack on Sobell and his family were not Mexican police.

In complete substantiation of this illegal kidnapping, there may be found in the Appendices, copies of telegrams and correspondence from the official files of the Departments of State and Migration of the United States of Mexico, relating to the so-called "deportation of the North American, Morton Sobell." The documents disclose the following:

1. That the Mexican authorities in Nuevo Laredo, the border town just opposite Laredo, Texas, knew nothing whatsoever about the illegal delivery of Sobell to the FBI. And that the FBI employed members of the Mexican Secret Service Police who delivered Sobell did so by "evading the vigilance of the (Mexican) Migration Service." (Note: See telegram in Appendix 10, dated August 19, 1950, sent to Department of State in Mexico City from Nuevo Laredo.)

2. That upon receipt of this telegram the Assistant Chief of the Department of Migration assured the Nuevo Laredo authorities that this illegal procedure would be immediately taken up with the Chief of the Migration Service, and that "in the future the requirements of migration will not again be omitted." (Note: See letter in Appendix 11, dated September 6, 1950, sent to the Office of Population from the Department of Migration.)

3. That the Mexican Government instituted an immediate investigation of the circumstances of Sobell's seizure and was shocked to discover that it had taken place in total defiance of its laws. And, further, that so confused were the Mexican border authorities that the only way information could be obtained was from American officials in Laredo, Texas, and from a newspaper report in the Laredo Times -- which, uniquely enough, was in the position to announce the "deportation" of Sobell, when no authorized official in Mexico knew anything about it or had anything to do with it.

And finally, that subsequent investigation revealed the unusual situation wherein the most important officials in the Mexican Department of State were entirely dependent on what a foreign police deigned to tell their consul, and on what the latter could read in a foreign newspaper about

a "deportation" which was supposed to have been carried out officially in Mexico City! (Note: See letter dated September 13, 1950, sent to the Department of State from the General Directorate of the Consular Service of the Department of Migration, together with photostat of the Laredo Times, which has become part of the official files. See also letter of acknowledgment, dated September 23, 1950, signed by the Chief of the Department of Migration and sent to the Undersecretary of Foreign Relations. Appendices 12,13)

It was the obvious intention to terrorize Sobell into a "confession" which he says he cannot truthfully make because he is innocent.

E- While Morton Sobell's appeal was still pending, he was suddenly transferred to Alcatraz prison. The transfer was effected at that time despite a contrary recommendation to the Attorney General's office by Judge J. Weinfeld of the United States District Court.

Because his family resides in the East, and because the courts of jurisdiction on his appeals are in the East, Morton Sobell is now virtually isolated from his family and attorney. He is unable to expedite the handling of his appeals except by the most infrequent contact with his wife or counsel.

VI. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, BY DECEPTION AND MIS-
REPRESENTATION, MISLED THE SUPREME COURT ON THE DAY OF
THE ROSENBERGS' EXECUTION

As has been indicated before, the Attorney General's office came to the courts with the type of falsifications it used on an unsuspecting and uninformed public. But, in addition, it stood before the courts in a most irregular manner on at least two other occasions.

A. The Attorney General conferred privately with the late Chief Justice Vinson immediately after Mr. Justice Douglas had granted the Rosenbergs a stay of execution. This conference was reported by syndicated columnist Marquis Childs. There would have been nothing irregular if the Attorney General had conferred with Chief Justice Vinson on a matter not before the Court, but this private conference could not help but place the Rosenberg case before the Supreme Court in a prejudiced manner.

The Attorney General's office, an Executive Department of the Government, thus sought to influence the Supreme Court in an action which must be described as unconstitutional.

B. A reading of Mr. Justice Frankfurter's opinion

reveals that during the extraordinary special session on June 19, 1953, called at the instigation of the Attorney General's office, the Justices were led to understand that even in the event of an adverse decision, the Rosenbergs would not be put to death that day. (See Appendix 9) Whether this promise was given on the grounds of respect to the Jewish Sabbath, which began that evening, or to permit a further appeal to the President for clemency or to the courts on points of law, is not presently known.

What is clear is that the Justices appear to have been assured that an adverse decision that afternoon would not lead to an execution a few hours later. Yet while the Court was in session, the executioner was standing by at Sing Sing on orders from the Attorney General's office, and before sundown that afternoon the Rosenbergs were executed.

VII. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, BY ITTOLDING INFORMATION BY DECEPTION AND BY OUTRIGHT FALSEHOODS, MISLED TWO PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES TO HAD BEFORE THEM APPEALS FOR CLEMENCY

The Attorney General's office, having misled the public, the lower courts, and the Supreme Court, permitted itself the same course of action toward the authority of final appeal for clemency, the President of the United States.

It misled two Presidents on at least four aspects of the case.

It concealed from President Harry S. Truman the fact that an appeal for clemency had been made by His Holiness, Pope Pius XII and by the Rabbis of France and Italy.

It gave President Dwight D. Eisenhower the impression that the crime had been committed for money. The monetary motive was cited by the President to a group of clergymen appealing for clemency. Attributing the alleged crime to a monetary motive was contrary to the prosecution's claim in court that the crime had been inspired by political motives, a claim on which it justified the introduction of testimony allegedly connecting the Rosenbergs with Communism.

The Attorney General's office informed President Eisenhower that a member of a ministers' delegation seeking an audience was a Communist, an utter falsehood calculated to prejudice the President against the ministers' appeal for mercy.

Lastly, it advised the President that the Rosenberg-Sobell case had been reviewed many times by the courts with

the result that the President based his final denial of clemency on this ground. The Attorney General's office knew that the courts had never reviewed the case because of its own opposition to such a review. It must, of necessity, therefore have concealed from the President the following statement made by Supreme Court Justice Black on June 19, 1953: "It is not amiss to point out that this Court has never reviewed this record and has never affirmed the fairness of the trial below. Without an affirmance of the fairness of the trial by the highest court of the land, there may always be questions as to whether these executions were legally and rightfully carried out".

CONCLUSION

The laws and customs governing the administration of justice in our country were achieved by the people of the United States through tremendous efforts and sacrifices over a period of two hundred years. Freedom from arbitrary arrest, guarantees that political opinions would not become grist for a prosecutor's mill, prohibition against the public dissemination of prejudicial and inflammatory charges--all these and more have been sought so that the people of our country might live without fear of unjust arrest, unjust trial and unjust punishment.

In the Rosenberg-Sobell case, the office of the Attorney General of our country violated and continues to violate to this day these laws and customs.

This charge is not made lightly; it is made with proof that has withstood the test of investigation.

An Attorney General's office that conducts its affairs in such disregard of law and human life menaces the true administration of justice and the life and interests of every citizen.

If permitted to go on unchecked, such conduct can bring only further sorrow and disgrace to the people of our country. There can be no justice for Morton Sobell so long as such conduct is allowed to continue.

We turn to the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate with a request for such an investigation.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR
MORTON SOBELL
1050 Sixth Avenue
New York 18, N. Y.

APPENDIX

1. United States vs. Berger, 295 U. S. 78, 88
Griffin vs. The United States 183 F 2nd 990
2. The following is the text of the affidavit by F. B. I. Agent John Harrington.

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF NEW YORK
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

AFFIDAVIT
C 134-245

JOHN A. HARRINGTON, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and have been so employed since 1943.

On March 26, 1951, during the course of the trial of the above-named defendants, I met Special Agents Walter Roetting and Lester O. Gallagher in the vicinity of Courtroom 110 in the United States Courthouse. I was informed by these agents that they had located a photographer who had identified a photograph of Julius Rosenberg as a person whose passport photograph he had taken. At this time, I was informed that the photographer was at 99 Park Row, New York City.

I communicated these facts to Mr. Irving H. Saypol, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, who directed that the photographer be brought to the United States Courthouse to confirm the identity of Rosenberg previously made. I communicated this information to Agents Roetting and Callahan.

Shortly thereafter, I again met Agent Callahan who had with him a man whom I now know as Ben Schneider, a photographer of 99 Park Row, New York City. I brought Mr. Schneider into Courtroom 110, to the fore part of the courtroom inside the railing where there were two vacant seats. I instructed Mr. Schneider to look round the court room and see if he saw anybody he recognized. I did not point out any specific person to Mr. Schneider. Mr. Schneider looked around and,

when he saw Julius Rosenberg, he stated to me that that was the man whose pictures he had taken.

At no time did I point out or in any other way indicate who was Julius Rosenberg or the place where he was located in the courtroom to Mr. Schneider.

JOHN A. HARKINTON

Sworn to before me this
1st day of December, 1952

3. The following are the texts of the documents emanating from the office of O. John Rogge.

A) The handwritten memorandum by David Greenglass:

Saturday
June 1950

These are my approximate statements to the F. B. I.

1. I stated that I met Gold in N. H. at 209 Hick St., my place. They told me that I had told him to come back later because I didn't have it ready. I didn't remember this but I allowed it in the statement. When he came back again I told them that I gave him the envelope with the stuff not expecting payment and then he gave me an envelope. Later I found that it contained \$500.

2. I told them that on a visit to me in Nov. 1944 my wife asked me if I would give information. I made sure to tell the F. B. I. that she was transmitting this info from my brother-in-law Julius and was not her own idea. She was doing this because she felt I would be angry if she didn't ask me.

I then mentioned a meeting with a man who I didn't know, arranged by Julius. I established the approximate meeting place but no exact date. The place was a car, an Olds owned by my father-in-law, at somewhere above 42nd St. on 1st Ave. in Manhattan. I talked to the man but I could recall very little about which we spoke. I thought it might be that he wanted me to think about finding out about H.E. lenses used in experiment tests to determine data on the A bomb.

I made a general statement on my age, etc.; you know, the usual thing.

I mentioned no other meeting with anyone.

One more thing, I identified Gold by a torn or cut piece of card, but I didn't tell them where or how I got it. Also, I definitely placed my wife out of the room at the time of Gold's visit.

Also, I didn't know who sent Gold to me.

I also made a pencil sketch of the H.E. mold set up for an experiment. But this I'll tell you, I can honestly say the information I gave Gold may be not at all what I said in the statement.

- B) The text of the typewritten inter-office memo in which Ruth Greenglass describes her husband, David Greenglass. The initials RHG presumably stand for Robert H. Goldman, an attorney in the Rogge firm.

MEMORANDUM

TO: FILE
FROM: RHG

June 19, 1950

Re: David Greenglass

OJR and I visited Mrs. Greenglass at her home, 285 Rivington Street, Brooklyn, New York, at 4:00 P.M. Sunday, June 18, 1950. She was in bed as she had just returned from the hospital.

We first discussed the question of arranging a meeting of various relatives at our office to discuss financial problems. The relatives proposed are as follows:

1. Abe. Feit
1039 Union St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Tel. STerling 3-6473
Business Address:
810 Washington St. - Tel. ST 3-6073
2. Mr. Feit is father-in-law of Louis Cohen,
80 Lefferts Ave.
Tel. Jacob Cohen & Son. BUckminster 2-7103
3. Norman Brown (Friend of the family)
7981 Louis St., Tel. CR 4-3609
4. Barney Zerkel (A cousin)
2124 East 26th St. Tel. DE 2-0312

5. Sam Greenglass
1384 Carroll St. Telephone:
6. Rose Stein (Friend)
7. Stella Silverman (Friend)

There was subsequently present during the conference: Issy Feit, Sam Greenglass, Bernard Greenglass, and Louis Abel.

Mrs. Greenglass discussed her visit to New Mexico. She was there between March 1945 and March 1946. They had been married in 1942. She feels that New Mexico is a very bad place to try the case since the citizens did not like GI's, because of the big boom and then the big slack, because of anti-semitism and because the local citizens all felt bitter about the wives of the GI's taking jobs there. She was employed in Albuquerque by the OPA and temporarily by the Soil Conservation Office.

As to her husband, she stated that he had a "tendency to hysteria". At other times he would become delirious and once when he had the grippe he ran nude through the hallway, shrieking of "elephants", "Lead Pants".

She had known him since she was ten years old. She said that he would say things were so even if they were not. He talked of suicide as if he were a character in the movies but she didn't think he would do it. They had been under surveillance by the FBI for several weeks. In particular, they had noticed a car of the Acme Construction Company, 11400 First Avenue in Manhattan. She ascertained there was no such Company. (There is an Acme Construction Company at 11402 Fulton Street in Brooklyn). She was interviewed at the hospital by two FBI men, Mr. Tully and Mr. Wood. One was tall, ruddy and dark. The other she described as toothy and short. They assured her that they had nothing against her. She described her stay in Albuquerque and stated that she could not remember all of her addresses. Since it was difficult for GI's to get rooms for a long period, they had lived in five or six places. She had only been to Los Alamos to a party for a few hours one time. She had remembered no visitors at her house. She had notice of the project and signed an affidavit for it. She knew her mail was censored. She would not have allowed her husband to bring anything home after Hiroshima had disclosed what the project was. She intended to raise a family and did not want that kind of material around. In the future she will refer everyone to her lawyer.

She pointed out Dave did not ask for the job; that he was going overseas; that they have been watched constantly and feels as if they are the object of persecution. Shortly before their accident the FBI asked if they had a specimen of uranium in the house, in the course of what they call a routine investigation. One of their friends had a similar experience.

People in the neighborhood want to raise a petition.

All newspapers are to be referred to her lawyer.

People keep flocking in the house to offer support and advice including that perhaps a right-wing lawyer should be selected. The Jewish Daily Forward, which is certainly not a leftist newspaper, is very excited about the anti-semitic issue and has offered a lawyer. Mrs. Greenglass urged OJR to try to get a court appointment for himself and he agreed to try. OJR pointed out that if Dave was innocent he should talk; that if not it would be advisable not to talk but to let the Government prove its case. The third course was that of cooperation. That was also discussed at length.

There was a long discussion about JR.

Questions to be looked up:

1. Was the arrest valid - was he held in detention before the complaint issued?
 2. What is the effect of the complaint?
 3. What do the cases hold on the intent to harm the Government?
 4. Statements of Co-conspirators.
 5. Venue.
 6. Joinder.
- C) The typewritten memo which reveals promises made to David Greenglass. The initials HJF presumably stand for Herbert J. Fabricant, an attorney in the Rogge firm.

M E M O

8/23/50

FROM RHD
TO FILE

Re: Greenglass

Lane, the Assistant U. S. Attorney, called me at 1:00 o'clock and told me that something important had come

up with respect to New Mexico and would I and/or Fabricant see him this afternoon. I told him that I could and HJF would come with me.

Lane wanted to know when OJR would return and I told him that we had expected him and in fact were trying to ascertain exactly when he would return. HJF and I went over to see Lane at 4:00 o'clock. He told us that Bloch had earlier in the day argued to the judge at the arraignment of his clients that they were absolutely innocent and that from the fact that Greenglass was not indicted but merely named as a co-conspirator in the New York indictment, it looked to Bloch as if the government had made a deal with you as Greenglass' attorney. Lane felt that we would now have to consider the question of whether it was OK that Greenglass be indicted here in a superceding indictment and not merely named as a co-conspirator. He would then be a defendant and be tried here in New York but would testify against the others. (See also the Newspaper clipping)

The New Mexico District Attorney, acting on instructions from the Attorney General's office, with whom Lane had been in touch, would agree to such a procedure. Lane pointed out that he thought it was obviously advantageous for both sides for the matter to be decided in New York. HJF told Lane that if there was no hurry we would not want to give a definite commitment but that it would seem that such an arrangement would probably be approved by OJR.

I thought at least that I should make a purely off the record inquiry as to whether Dave could not testify as a co-conspirator in New York but not as a defendant and that the question of his plea be postponed. But Lane said that something should be done on this before September 6th and reiterated again it was to our advantage not to take any chance of getting before a judge in New Mexico, clearly indicating that he felt that in a small state like New Mexico they might well prefer to give a good stiff sentence (of course he added he did not want to sell us on anything, and so forth).

There was no indication that Ruth is to be indicted and neither Herb nor I wanted to raise the point. I had the inference that they were not planning to indict her but I could be wrong and I didn't even want to ask the question, though you may desire to do so.

Lane also informed us that he believed they found nothing on the bag in the way of fingerprints.

There was some discussion between HJF and Lane on the question of Sobell but Lane did not know what Sobell planned to do.

I think it best not to discuss this with Ruth until you return as she might get somewhat excited about it and at any rate we don't have to do anything before September 6th.

We learned today Friday that Lane thinks Dave should agree to a plea in N.Y. on the New Mexico indictment; the New Mexico papers would all be sent here and then there would be the N.Y. indictment.

Also, I had lunch with Ruth, Pilot, and HJF. We looked at Pilot's articles. They look OK, but HJF as a precaution told Lane previously he would insist Pilot who already had 2 conferences with Saypol, showed the draft of the articles to Saypol or Lane.

The typewritten memo which reveals David Greenglass had been promised a suspended sentence, or favored treatment in the event that he did go to prison:

M E M O

TO: OJR
FROM: RHO

8/21/50

Re: Greenglass

I spoke to Ruth Greenglass this morning. She is feeling better and so is Dave apparently about the fact that they were not named as defendants. From Helen I learned that she may have been a little upset about it originally but now she feels the thing is moving smoothly.

However, Dave is worried about something else which I was able to reassure him through Ruth. Some of his cellmates in the Tombs have been telling him horror stories about the treatment he will get. I told her that we were happy to say that few of our clients went to jail but those who did had never had such a complaint. I further assured her that Saypol would not permit any mistreatment. But the thing that impressed her most however was that I told her that you were on friendly terms with Bennett, Director of

of Prisons. This impressed her because she feels that Dave may not get a suspended sentence and is worried about the kind of treatment he will get. I assured her that if he does go to jail for a period of time that you would certainly not hesitate to speak to Bennett and to make sure that Dave got good and fair treatment.

- E) The typewritten document revealing plans for F.B.I. assistance to Max Elitcher.

MEMORANDUM

To: OJR
From: HJF

March 19, 1951

In connection with our conversation this morning wherein I told you of Elitcher's particular problem concerning which you suggested that it would be profitable to speak with MacInerney, the following is a thumb-nail sketch of the client.

He was a City College classmate of Rosenberg, Sobell, Perl, et al. After graduation from City College in 1938, Elitcher was employed by the Navy Department as electrical engineer. His work for the Bureau of Ordnance was primarily in the field of fire control.

As appeared from the trial, with the Rosenbergs and Sobell, Elitcher had joined the Communist Party and was on the fringe of the spy apparatus created by Rosenberg. Elitcher never gave any classified material or other information to Rosenberg. However, he was constantly sought out and urged to participate in the espionage activities of the latter.

In 1948, he resigned from the Navy Department and took private employment with the Reeves Instrument Co. in this city where he was a project engineer in the field of fire control. The work which he did was classified and Elitcher never did receive clearance from the Navy for this private employment. Sobell was employed in the same plant in a similar capacity.

In July, 1950, Elitcher was interviewed by the FBI and even from the inception of this interview to the present time, he and his wife have cooperated fully with the government in connection with their prosecution of the aforesaid espionage ring. As you know, Elitcher and his wife testified before the grand jury not only in connection with the conspiracy indictment but subsequently in connection with the indictment of Perl for perjury.

The importance of Elitcher's cooperation cannot possibly be underestimated since he was the government's lead-off witness and provided the testimony which links Rosenberg and Sobell.

Shortly before the spy trial got under way, it was suggested to Elitcher by Reeves that it would be best if he resigned from his employment with Reeves Instrument Co. Elitcher did resign effective as of the last working day prior to the beginning of the trial.

He has never been named as a defendant or as a co-conspirator in any prosecution and it is reasonable to assume he never will be.

It is equally reasonable to assume that his cooperation in subsequent prosecutions by the government will be essential to the success of said prosecutions and it is also apparent that Elitcher will continue to cooperate.

At the present time, Elitcher, whose income in private employment was in the \$8,000 range, would find a ready demand for his services at salaries in excess of \$8,000, needs a profitable employment and preferably in the field in which his qualifications are tops, to wit: fire control work.

It is evident that he will not be employed until his loyalty and security status is cleared up. Whereas, normally an engineer with his qualifications would be employed with clearance to follow, here Elitcher feels quite correctly that he cannot go to a prospective employer without relating some of the events which have heretofore transpired. This recital would in all probability nullify the usual course of security investigations and clearance. Under the circumstances, Elitcher would like to initiate formally or otherwise some procedure whereby this security status would be cleared up or whereby he could be employed with a full recital of the story and subject to clearance.

In other words, if Elitcher could be assured that when he sought employment either in classified or other electrical engineering work, that the appropriate authorities would come forth at some future time when his security investigation was under way and state things of commendatory nature such as the circumstances would permit, then to some extent, the initial obstacle to employment would be overcome.

It is to this end that I think your talk with McInerney could be helpful. If the Department of Justice or the FBI were to furnish Blitcher's prospective employers with a letter stating that they would be willing to appear or give testimony in his behalf at any future security investigation, it would be a most desirable achievement.

4. The text of the affidavit by Bernard Greenglass is as follows:

State of New York
County of New York SS

My name is Bernard Greenglass. I live at 64 Sheriff St. New York, N.Y. I am the brother of Ethel Rosenberg and David Greenglass; Ethel is my elder sister and David is my younger brother.

Some time in the year 1946 my brother David told me he had taken a sample of uranium from Los Alamos without permission of the authorities. He told me this at his home 265 Rivington Street New York, N.Y. I do not remember whether Ruth, David's wife was present at that time.

Sometime later, and I don't remember whether it was a year or more later or sometime before David's arrest in June, 1950, David told me that he had thrown this uranium into the East River.

About a month ago, on a Friday night, David Rosenberg, Julius Rosenberg's brother came to my home to discuss the case of Ethel and Julius. There was also present Ruth Greenglass and my mother Tessie Greenglass. The subject of uranium came up. I told Dave Rosenberg the same story that I am stating here.

Ruth, David's wife, said "David took a sample of uranium but he threw it in the East River."

I told this same story about the uranium to my sister Ethel during my visit to her about a month and one half ago on a Saturday at the Sing Sing death house.

I also told the same story to Rabbi Koslowe at his home in Mararoneck, N.Y., in the presence of David Rosenberg on the evening of May 25, 1953.

I have voluntarily related this story again to Emanuel H. Bloch at his office at 401 Broadway, New York, N.Y. on this 31st day of May, 1953.

The above is true.

Bernard Greenglass

Sworn to before me this 31st
day of May 1953.
Gloria Agrin, Notary Public
State of N.Y.
Com. Exp. Mar. 30, 1954

5. Excerpt from the affidavit on the console table by a staff member of Macy's Department Store:

STATE OF NEW YORK)
 : 88
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

On March 14, 1953, there was submitted to me for observation and examination, certain photographs of a console table, depicting various views of the same and parts of the same. I have marked each of these photographs with my signature; there are a total of six photographs and I have marked them "A" to "F", both inclusive.

I make the following statement voluntarily and based upon what I observed from the said photographs. I am assuming that the photographs, and the markings as shown on the console table, are genuine:

(a) The table is a type and style which was handled and sold by Macy's in the furniture and occasional furniture department. It is possible that Macy's handled and sold the particular table shown in these photographs during the years 1944 and 1945.

(b) The markings on the table are not in sufficient detail for me to state that Macy's handled or sold this particular table, or this type or style of table during any particular year.

(c) The table would appear to have been manufactured by the Brandt Manufacturing Company and the markings "M N 4046-760-F4-1997" on the under side of the table would indicate the following information:

"M N" means Macy's occasional furniture department

"4046" is the pattern number assigned by Brandt Manufacturing Company to this style in the year 1940

"760" means the Brandt Manufacturing Company Cabinet Works of Hagerstown, Md.

"F4" is a symbol of a Macy season; "F4" was last used as a symbol in the fall season of 1946; however, "E4" was last used as a symbol in the early part of 1944. A view of photographs "F" and "E", which are close-ups, show that the seasonal symbol could be read as either "F4" or "E4". The use of "E4" would be consistent with the manufacturer's pattern number.

"1997" is Macy's retail selling price of \$19.97.

(d) This console table was one of the lower priced tables sold in Macy's furniture department some time during or subsequent to the year 1944, if the symbol "EJ" is correct.

6. Text of telegram which Dr. Harold C. Urey sent to President Eisenhower on June 12, 1953:

The case against the Rosenbergs outrages logic and justice. It depends on the testimony of Greenglass and his wife, both confessed spies and alleged accomplices of the Rosenbergs. Greenglass is supposed to have revealed to the Russians the 'secret' of the atomic bomb. Though the information supposed to have been transmitted could have been important, a man of Greenglass' capacity is wholly incapable of transmitting the physics, chemistry and mathematics of the atomic bomb to anyone. He and his wife were the only ones who pretended to connect the Rosenbergs with atomic espionage. New evidence makes even more plain what was plain enough before, that the prosecution's case has no logic in it, and that it depends upon the blowing up of patently perjured testimony. I tried to see the Attorney General this past week but was unable to secure an appointment. On behalf of all those interested in the defense, I ask to be allowed to present my understanding of the case to you, Mr. President.

HAROLD UREY

7. The following is the text of a letter which Julius Rosenberg wrote to his attorney, Emanuel H. Bloch, on June 5, 1953.

Dear Manny:

After the incident of the special visit from the emissary of the Attorney General of the U.S., I rushed off a telegram to you and I wrote up an account of what took place at the interview but when I heard you were going to see us the next day I preferred to verbally give you all the details. After reading the bald lie of the Justice Department that Mr. Bennett's visit was routine and that they intimated no deal was offered I feel it my duty to present the facts as they took place last Tuesday.

First, let me tell you that the mental torture Ethel and I went through took a very great toll and has revealed the naked ugly brutality of police state tyranny.

On Monday, June 1st Mr. Carrol and Mr. Foley, U. S. Marshalls were up to serve us with papers setting down our executions for our 14th wedding anniversary, June 18th, 11:00 p.m. My wife and I are to be humbly united in death on the very day of our greatest happiness, our wedding day. They were very pleasant but they had a job, a distasteful one at that, to do and they pointedly asked me before they left if they could do anything for us and I said yes-- bring us good news. Their visit was routine.

Tuesday at 11:00 a.m. after my visit with Ethel I was ushered into the counsel room and there was Mr. Bennett, Federal Director of the Prison Bureau. Mind you this was the first time I was alone with anyone and without an officer or Sing Sing official present (I believe its against the regulations here). We were alone for about an hour while the principal keeper, Mr. Kelley, sat outside the room while the door was closed.

Mr. Bennett opened the conversation and said "Mr. Brownell, the Attorney General, sent me to see you and he wants you to know that if you want to cooperate with the government, you can do so through me and I will be able to make arrangements for you to talk with any proper officials. Furthermore, if you, Julius, can convince these officials that you have fully cooperated with the government they will have a basis to recommend clemency". (Routine?? -- No deal??)

You can realize how shocked I was but I didn't want to lose my temper or self-control and I said in the first place we are innocent, that is the whole truth and therefore we know nothing that would come under the meaning of the word cooperate. "By the way, did you tell our lawyer that you were coming to see us about this matter". He said no, your lawyer will see you tomorrow. (He knew that's why he came) I told him to get in touch with you as it was the only proper thing to do and he said he would later on.

You mean to tell me Mr. Bennett that a great government like ours is coming to two insignificant people like us and say "cooperate or die". It is a terrible thing to do to offer to barter life by "talking". It isn't necessary to beat me with clubs but such a proposal is like what took place during the middle ages equivalent to the screw and the rack. You are putting a tremendous pressure on me. He said "why do you know that I didn't sleep last night when I knew I had to see you and Ethel the next day and talk to you about this matter. Why, I was terribly worried". How do you think we feel sitting here waiting for death for over two years when we are innocent. My family has gone through great suffering. My sister had a nervous breakdown. My aged ailing mother is tormented. Our children have known much emotional and mental agony. Then you talk to us about this.

Remember, Mr. Bennett, we love our country, it is our home, the land of my children and my family and we do not want its good name to be shamed and in justice and common decency we should be allowed to live to prove our innocence. He then said no, not a new trial; only by cooperating will there be a basis to ask for commutation. Look here, Julius, he said, you didn't deny that you do not know anything about this espionage. I certainly did and furthermore did you read the record, sir. He said he did not but countered by saying you had dealings with Bentley. I never did and if you read the record she said on the stand she did not know me and never met me. You had dealings with Gold didn't you. Of course I didn't. He said on the stand he never knew me or met me. You should have read the record to be familiar with the facts. Oh, I read a newspaper account of it. (It is interesting to note how they are convinced of their own lies and of course they will not stick to the record.)

Listen Julius, I was just sent here but if you agree I will bring someone to see you who is thoroughly familiar with the case and you will try to convince him you have cooperated with the government. What do you want to do, have him convince me I am guilty when I am not. You want him to put ideas in my head you will only be satisfied when I say the things you want me to say but I will not lie about this matter.

Look, Julius, he said, Gordon Dean, the head of the Atomic Energy Commission is a very good friend of mine and if he is convinced that you have cooperated fully and told all you know about espionage he will speak to the President and recommend clemency. I don't know anything about espionage since I am innocent and I think you should tell the Attorney General to recommend clemency because it is the just, humane and proper thing to do in this case. Our country has a reputation to maintain in the world and many of its friends are outraged at the barbaric sentence and the lack of justice in this case.

I know there has been a lot of publicity in this case but that is not germane; what is the point is that you have to convince the officials that you have cooperated. Well, Julius, why did your brother-in-law involve you. I believe he did it to save his own skin also to try to make himself out to be a minor innocent dupe dominated by someone else so that he should not be held accountable for his own actions. Besides the government had caught the Greenglasses with the goods and they had to find some way to mitigate their own punishment. With my background of being fired for alleged communism from government service, because I was a union organizer and since he was a relative and knew me intimately and we had violent quarrels and there existed personal animosity between us, I was falsely involved. Also the prosecution saw a chance to make great political capital out of "communist-spy-atom-bomb" and my wife and I became scapegoats, wee straws tossed around by the political controversies that raged in the cold war. Why not go to the Greenglasses and get them to cooperate to tell the truth about this frameup.

You yourself Mr. Bennett, as head of the Prison Bureau know that Greenglass and Gold were together in the Tombs for 9 months, discussing the case, studying notes from a big looseleaf covered book, rehearsing testimony, talking to FBI agents, the prosecution and their attorneys. You know this because the records of the Tombs will show it and yet your department refused to give us an opportunity to subpoena these records to prove this. You know that Greenglass was coached on the A bomb sketch testimony both verbally and from notes. You know the prosecutor permitted the Greenglasses to perjure themselves. You know the prosecution caused Schneider to perjure himself. You know the government is preventing my wife's family from coming forth with exculpatory testimony. You know that the prosecution has exculpatory evidence that they are withholding from the court. In short we did not get a fair trial and we were framed. Now you want us to admit that their big lie is the truth. That we can never do. Sure, Mr. Bennett, we will cooperate fully - give us our day in court and under oath from the witness stand we will repeat the truth and at the same time we will be able to subpoena witnesses to prove our claim. That is the way to give us justice. Oh, no, Julius, no new trial; only by cooperating can you help yourself. But you can have the District Attorney to agree to one of our motion. Then we will put up or shut up and I am sure we will be vindicated. No, that is not germane; you have to cooperate with the government.

How about the death sentence. Even if the verdict were a true one, which we vehemently deny, we never should have gotten such a severe sentence. The history of our country in freeing war criminals, nazi and fascist, in not putting to death traitors and spies and yet for the first time the Rosenbergs are the worst criminals in all our history. You know as a reasoning man this is not so. All the facts in the case, the trial record and the sentence prove it was a means of coercion. The humane, proper and just action would be for our lives to be spared. We are a leading, peaceful country with a great prestige in the world and we must consider what the people will think about the fact that our government says to two people cooperate or die. Remember it would be in the best interest of our country to commute our sentence of death. "But Julius, I am giving you the opportunity to cooperate" he said.

Since Judge Kaufman made a terrible blunder with this outrageous sentence and he has the bull by the tail and he can't let go. That's right, Julius, we need you to help him change this sentence and you can do this by telling all you know. I cannot bail him out for his mistake for we never should have received this sentence and in fact we should never have been brought to trial.

Julius, all the courts upheld the constitution many times and all the officials in Washington believe you guilty. Why most everybody

believes you guilty. You know that only one appeals court upheld the verdict of the original trial. Denial of certiorari does not pass on the merits of the case. At all other court actions we didn't get a hearing but only the right to file papers. This is the form of the law - not its spirit. Always such haste because they are afraid we will prove our innocence. Also people like Dr. Urey, Prof. Einstein, scientists, lawyers, men of letters, have grave doubts about the case after reading the record. The Pope, 3,000 Christian Church leaders, prominent rabbis and millions of people have asked for clemency. No, Julius, the Pope did not ask for clemency. Yes, he did and I have the articles from the Osservatore Romano to prove it. We had the record printed, the one that records the entire proceedings of the trial and people read it and they came away with grave doubts about the justice of the verdict. This record is available and will be read and the only way to cleanse this damning record is to let us live so we can prove our innocence.

Julius, the trial not being fair, the sentence being too severe and all the publicity are not germane to the issue; the only way is for you to cooperate and convince the officials in Washington they will have a basis to ask for clemency.

All these three years you say I am not telling the truth then if I say what you want me to say that would be cooperating and then it would be the truth. In good conscience I could not lend myself to this practice and I must say in effect this pressure on us is cruel and unconscionable. The only decent thing to do is to tell Mr. Brownell to recommend clemency.

It was 12:00 o'clock when he went in to see Ethel for a $\frac{1}{2}$ hour now and then they brought me into the women's wing and he continued to try to browbeat us for another $\frac{1}{2}$ hour till 1:00 p.m. Ethel will tell you about what took place during this hour.

At the end of our session the Warden walked into the women's wing and asked what is this all about and I told him Mr. Brownell sent Mr. Bennett to tell us if we cooperated with the government he would recommend clemency to the President. You will note the Warden was not present when the offer was made.

After I was in my cell again after 1:00 p.m. Mr. Bennett came over and he tried to convince me again to let him bring people who are familiar with the case and "you would submit to answer questions of what you know about this". Then I said why this would be like brainwashing, Mr. Bennett. He then asked if he could come to see me again and I said yes if he brings good news.

Ethel and I resolved not to see anyone except when you are present also. I have you a few of the details as best I can recollect them. I also told you some more of what took place at our last consultation. Excuse the penmanship, the rambling and the discontinuity but these are

the true facts. The interview and visit was not routine; it was well planned, cold and calculated mental torture. In an arrogant manner, in utter disregard for ethics, justice, plain common decency and humanity we were told in effect cooperate or die - a dirty deal which the government needs to help hide a vicious frameup against two innocent people, in order to make political capital with this case and our lives.

Yes, they run the government, the courts and the press but they are beginning to worry about the people for they are sovereign and will not let this gross miscarriage of justice to stand.

This terror was visited on two defenseless people but it could not succeed because we are right and we refused to abandon our principles, our belief in democracy, freedom and the integrity of the individual. The people must be told all about what took place for there is great danger in our land if this fascist stuff is not stopped now. Anyway you look at it as it happened last Tuesday, we saw what police state methods means and it is terrifying to behold. After all the buildup in the newspapers they weakly deny that they made a dirty deal because they were exposed. The great difficulty is that by their control of the mass media of information they are continuously in small doses brain washing the readers and listeners about our case and the public is misinformed. Every effort must be made to spread the truth.

We must live to defeat the plans of the Justice Department to kill us because they couldn't use us. I have faith that the people will learn the facts and save our lives and force the courts to stay our execution in order to see that we get justice in the time honored tradition of our great American heritage. What will be the answer of America to all this? We are still confident that the good name of our country will be maintained and we will live.

All my love --

Julie

You can understand counselor, that it isn't possible to remember all the words of the conversations that took place but if the brain washing session were recorded all that I wrote would be the gist of what took place stripped of fancy words and transparent camouflage. In effect he told me you must understand we control the courts and you'll never get anywhere there. Also he displayed an utter disregard for the feelings and conscience of the people of the world as if to say we call the tune and if they don't like it they can lump it. Besides it is apparent that he has a contempt for democracy and the traditional freedoms of our country and believes in an authoritarian approach to this matter. In so many words he said, only if I become an informer, do and say things that satisfy the officials in Washington, then they will let us live. Here in practice they show the meaning of

all the fine words that they give lip service to. These are acts of desperation, signs of a deep illness and I fear that in the moments of madness they will disregard better judgment and the sane counsel of calm and intelligent responsible leaders of the government and in frustration and hate commit double murder.

I have read your papers on the writ of mandamus action and on the motion of illegal sentence and the law and logic of our argument is unassailable and without doubt will raise substantial questions of law. Why the courts don't even bother to read and study the questions we raise. They don't even make a pretense of going through the motions of even giving us the form of the law. It seems to me that when it comes to our case there is no law any more. Then the courts have deteriorated to the point that they are merely appendages to an autocratic police force and in political cases the rights of defendants and the protection of the constitution no longer operates. These are plain facts and I think that each and everyone of our legal papers should be printed in many thousands of copies and should receive wide distribution to inform America that it is happening here.

We are supposed to be sophisticated people and we've read a great deal yet would you believe it that even after the "browbeating" I am still amazed that it actually took place. Incidentally, I think our concise and poignant statement was an excellent one because it told the true story, plainly for everybody to see.

I must say for Ethel that she is indeed a gem, a most marvelous and heroic woman. Although the strain has been very severe I am proud that we were able to successfully resist the mental torture. It is good to know that all of us are doing our utmost. When, oh when, will our agony be over and how soon will we see some daylight? We are waiting and hoping to hear the good news soon.

As ever, Julie

P. S. Please send me copies of all your legal papers and copies of the printed material the committee puts out. (We haven't received any of this stuff in months). Thanks JR

8. Affidavit of Morton Sobell giving details of his arrest:

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss:

Morton Sobell, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am one of the defendants herein and I make this affidavit in the interest of justice and in furtherance of my rights as an American born and brought up in this country.

On Wednesday, August 16, 1950 at about 8:00 p.m. we had just finished our dinner in our apartment in Mexico City in the United States of Mexico, and while my wife and I were lingering over our coffee there was a knock on the door. My older daughter opened the door and three men burst into the room with drawn guns and bodies poised for shooting; these men did not ask my name, did not say what they wanted. I demanded to see a warrant, or some other legal process. No reply, except some vague charge that I was one "Johnny Jones" and that I robbed a bank in Acapulco in the sum of \$15,000.00 was made. Of course, I vehemently denied the charge and tried to show them my papers, visas, etc., to prove that I was no bank robber.

One of the men showed a piece of metal in his hand and said they were police. They were dressed in civilian clothes. A fourth man came later. He also was in civilian clothes.

Only about 10 minutes lapsed from the time that they came till they hustled me out, and that was after I insisted on calling the American Embassy; but without being permitted to do so.

They picked me up bodily and carried me down from the fourth floor to the ground floor. In the street I kept shouting for the police. A taxi was hailed and they opened the door; tried to force me into the taxi; when two more men came in and beat me over the head with black jacks until I lost consciousness. I woke up in the taxi and I was stretched horizontally at the feet of the three men.

When the car stopped in front of a building, they ordered me to get up; they told me to get into the building, but not to make a scene or they would plug me. We walked to the elevator; we went upstairs, and we went into an office. They sat me down and a slim, tall, dark man came over; he looked at me. I asked him what it was all about. He slapped me in the face and told me that they were the ones that were asking questions. At that point I discovered that my head was bloody and my shirt bespattered with blood.

However, they asked me no questions, but they photographed me in several poses. We spent in that building from approximately 8:30 p.m. till 4:00 a.m. At 12:00 midnight, they offered me something to eat; but I had no appetite for food. During all the time no one questioned me. Some persons who identified themselves as officers to guard me chatted with me but expressed ignorance of the reason I was there.

At 4:00 a.m. I was moved into a large four door Packard and seated in the rear with two armed men, one on each side of me. At that moment, the same tall thin man came to the door and spoke to my guards in English saying to them "if he makes any trouble, shoot him".

The driver of the car, who apparently was the leader of the expedition, and who answered to the name of "Julio" told me they were taking me to the Chief of the Mexican police for further action. With a number of stops for one reason or another, we drove on till about 6:00 p.m. At that time Julio tried to make a phone call, or he did make one, and he told me that he was trying to get the Chief of Police. The same thing happened at about 10:00 p.m. and at midnight, on August 17th, telling me that he was trying to make sure that the Chief of Police would be available.

At about 1:30 we arrived at Nueva Lorado, we stopped in front of a building, and Julio went into the building and returned in about ten minutes and told me that he had spoken to the Chief and that the Chief told him to take me across the border and let me go.

We stopped at the Mexican customs on the Mexican side of the bridge across the Rio Grande marking the border. No examination was made of my baggage and then we waited around in the car for about ten minutes. Julio returned and we started onward. When we reached the bridge, which as heretofore stated marks the boundary between the U. S. A. and Mexico, our car was flagged. We stopped and the front door opened. A man entered with a badge in his hand and stated that he was a United States agent and he remained in the car. When we arrived at the United States Customs I was directed to sign a card after they searched my baggage and myself. They handcuffed me and placed me in jail where I remained for five days, after which time I was taken to New York City.

Morton Sobell

Sworn to before me this 4th day of April, 1951. Sol Paikin, Commissioner of Deeds, New York City. Residing in Bronx City. New York County Clerk's No. 40. Commission expires Sept. 28, 1952

9. Justice Frankfurter stated in an opinion on June 19, 1953:

"On the assumption that the sentences against the Rosenbergs are to be carried out at 11 o'clock tonight, their counsel ask this Court to stay their execution until opportunity has been afforded to them to invoke the constitutional prerogative of clemency. The action of this Court, and the division of opinion

in vacating the stay granted by Mr. Justice Douglas are, of course, a factor in the situation which arose in the last hour. It is not for this Court even remotely to enter into the domain of clemency reserved by the Constitution exclusively to the President. But the Court must properly take into account the possible consequences of a stay or a denial of a stay of execution of death sentences upon making an appeal for executive clemency. Were it established that counsel are correct in their assumption that the sentences of death are to be carried out at 11 p.m. tonight, I believe that it would be right and proper for this Court formally to grant a stay with a proper time-limit to give appropriate opportunity for the process of executive clemency to operate. I justifiably assume, however, that the time for the execution has not been fixed as of 11 o'clock tonight. Of course, I respectfully assume that appropriate consideration will be given to a clemency application by the authority constitutionally charged with the clemency function."

TRANSLATION

UNITED STATES OF MEXICO

NATIONAL TELEGRAPH'S

DTG NU-49 NUF 32.50/s OFFICIAL (CR)

NUEVO LAREDO, TAMPS., AUGUST 19, MEXICO, D.F. 10.50

(TO): CHIEF OF THE OFFICE OF MIGRATION
DEPT. OF STATE
MEXICO, D.F.

NUMBER 1920.. MEXICAN CONSULATE, LAREDO, TEXAS INFORMS ME
ON DEPORTATION FROM MEXICO TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
THE NORTH AMERICAN, MORTON SOBELL WHICH TOOK PLACE 3:45
A.M. YESTERDAY BY SECRET SERVICE AGENTS OF THE CAPITOL
(Mexico City) WHO EVADED THE VIGILANCE OF THE MIGRATION
SERVICE. I PASS THIS ON FOR YOUR FULLEST INFORMATION.
RESPECTFULLY

MIGRATION.--RAFAEL ARTEDUNDU CES

GENERAL DIRECTOR OF EMIGRATION
DEPARTMENT OF MIGRATION
BUREAU OF EMIGRATION

CLASSIFIER

2

From the Files

35563

To the Chief of the Office of Population
Nuevo Laredo, Tamp.

I acknowledge to you that this office was duly informed via telegram, Number 1920, on the date of August 19th past, that Agents of the Secret Service deported the North American Morton Sobell, evading the vigilance of the Migration Service. As of this date, efforts are being made before the Chief of the aforesaid Service to the end that in the future the requirements of migration will not again be omitted.

Courteously,

(Official stamp "Despachado
Sept. 11, 1950)
cc.c.p. Rev. y Orft de Doom
--Control--amb/gvr
Tel. s/n.s./exp.

Effective Suffrage, No Relocation
Mexico, D.F., Sept. 6, 1950
The Assistant Chief of Department
(signed) Enrique J. Palacios

TRANSLATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Secretariat
of
Foreign Relations

Branch Office GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF
THE COMMISSION DIRECTORATE OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION
Serial No. IV/230(73-26)/112414 824537
Re: HORTON SOBELL and wife their
exit from Mexico.
Mexico, D.F., Sept. 13, 1950.

Department of State
Bureau of Population
Department of Migration
Mexico City.

The Consulate of Mexico in Laredo, Texas, in official document 2746, of August 18th just past, reports to this Bureau the following:

"This Consulate via the Office of Migration in Nuevo Laredo Tamps., was informed that yesterday before dawn there was delivered to the North American authorities of the FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) at this border, a person who had been residing in the Capital (Mexico City).

This same Office of Migration in Nuevo Laredo, Tamps., asked this Consulate to investigate the identity of the person handed over to the afore-mentioned authorities, as well as the means by which he was delivered.

Today in the afternoon, I commissioned Hector Rangel Oregon, Chancellor assigned to this Consulate on my behalf to carry out the investigations required in this case. Having presented himself before the North American Office of Immigration in this city (Laredo), he obtained the information which is supplied below:

"At 3:45 A.M. today, there was delivered to the authorities of the FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) as well as to the Immigration authorities of this country (U.S.A.), Mr. Morton Sobell and wife Helen Sobell, both North American citizens by birth, the former having been born in the City of New York, N.Y., U.S.A., on March 11, 1917. The delivery of these persons was made by the Agents of the Secret Service Police of the Federal District, as it will be found recorded in the files of the Office of Immigration in Laredo, Texas. The two said persons were brought from the Capital of the Mexican Republic."

"As additional information, it is known that the authorities of this country (U.S.A.) were searching for Mr. Morton Sobell, accusing him of espionage. Attached to this letter, I take the liberty of forwarding to you a clipping from the newspaper The Laredo Times of this city, containing information concerning the seizure of the North American Morton Sobell. The above information was supplied to the Office of Migration (Mexican) in Nuevo Laredo, Tamps., today at 4:30 P.M."

Allow me to draw your attention to the enclosed newspaper clipping

which was mentioned in the above quoted report, and I repeat the assurances of my courteous consideration.

Effective Suffrage; No reelection
By the Office of the Sub Secretary
in Charge of the Office of the
Sub Director General.
(signed) Antonio Canale Urueta

JAC/org.-47446
(signed): "Joe."

TRANSMITTAL

CONSULAR DIRECTORATE OF MEXICO
DEPARTMENT OF MIGRATION
BUREAU OF REGISTRATION

11.

4/350.8" 50"/2543

37948

Filed.

(to)

Undersecretary of Foreign Relations
in Charge of the Office
Mexico City

In answer to your very courteous letter No. 624537 of the 13th inst., from the Directorate of the Consular Service, permit me to acknowledge to you that this Secretariat has been informed that Mr. Morton Sobell and his wife Helen Sobell, both North American nationals, were delivered to the North American authorities of the FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation).

Please accept my most fulsome thanks for the information sent and for the forwarding of the clipping from the newspaper, "The Laredo Times" of Nuevo Laredo, Texas, U.S.A., and I repeat to you my attentive and distinguished consideration.

Effective Suffrage, No Re-election
Mexico City, Sept. 23, 1950
The Chief of the Department
(signed) Arcadio Ojeda Garcia.
(Stamp of the Dept. of Migration
dated Sept. 23, 1950)

STATEMENT BY MRS. ROSE SOBELL AND MRS. MORTON SOBELL

On July 18 there was presented to the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Liberties a request to investigate the conduct of the U. S. Attorney General's Office in the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

As the wife of Morton Sobell, I together with his mother, Rose Sobell, wish today to add my urgent plea to this request for a full investigation of every aspect of this case. I know that my husband's plea of innocence which he has maintained from the beginning is the truth. This month marks five full years that he has spent in prison. He has been in America's cruellest prison, Alcatraz, since Thanksgiving Day of 1952. His unjustifiable imprisonment there is one of the items discussed in the weighty, documented request attached.

The hearings which are now being held before the House Un-American Activities Committee take place in a time of increasing concern regarding the trial and conviction of Morton Sobell. The recent statement of Dr. Harold C. Urey on the Rosenberg-Sobell case and the acquittal of a defendant in Dayton, Ohio because the testimony of Harry Gold, chief prosecution witness there, was proved incredible to the jury through John Wexley's book "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg", have created a new atmosphere of examination. The tremendous doubts raised by the new material in that book establishing my husband's innocence, and the motions being prepared for the fall session of the courts have moved large numbers of people to take action. They have called for the transfer of my husband from Alcatraz and they have supported the call for an investigation.

It is my hope that no more of the years of our lives and our childrens' will pass as we seek justice. I know that a full investigation of the Attorney General's Office and of the perjured witnesses in this case would bring about my husband's freedom. Nothing can keep the truth buried, but sometimes it takes years to uncover it. With thousands of others, I ask that our Congress look into this matter now.

A REQUEST TO THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE OF THE U. S. SENATE

**To Investigate The Conduct Of The
U. S. Attorney General's Office
In The Rosenberg-Sobell Case**

Submitted by:

**The National Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell
1050 Sixth Avenue
New York City 10, N. Y.**

On March 29, 1951, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell were found guilty of "conspiring to commit espionage". On April 5, 1951, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were sentenced to death in the electric chair, and Morton Sobell sentenced to thirty years. Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were executed on June 19, 1953.

Throughout our country are many thousands of learned men and women, encompassing many faiths and creeds and occupations, who believe that a grave injury was done the cause of justice in the case of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell. Eminent scientists, jurists, lawyers and scholars, having studied the court record and other relevant materials, have expressed themselves of the belief that the integrity of justice in the United States requires that this tragic case be righted.

It would be to the credit of the opposing party in this case, the office of the Attorney General of the United States, if a self-corrective re-evaluation of the Rosenberg-Sobell case were undertaken by that agency. Such a step would serve to strengthen every citizen's faith in the administration of justice.

The Attorney General's office had an opportunity to correct itself from the moment of the arrest of the Rosenbergs and the abduction of Sobell and his family from Mexico. This opportunity existed from the summer of 1950 to June 19, 1953, insofar as Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are concerned. In those three years a mass of evidence of perjury and fraud on the part of the prosecution witnesses was given to the Attorney General's office. That agency never at any time challenged the authenticity of this documented evidence of perjury and fraud. It chose, instead, to

prevent a study these documents in the court on the most evasive and dubious grounds.

The Attorney General's office has had to this very day an opportunity to remedy the wrong insofar as Morton Sobell is concerned. Indeed, new evidence of Sobell's innocence has been unearthed since June 19, 1953. The Attorney General's office has not only ignored this evidence, but has gone so far as to attempt recently to coerce Mr. Sobell, now a prisoner at Alcatraz, to "confess", presumably to spare the Attorney General's office the "embarrassment" of the inevitably widely known truth.

In the pages that follow we shall show, with appropriate documentation, that the conduct of the Attorney General's office in the Rosenberg-Sobell case leads to the inescapable conclusion that it knowingly abandoned its obligation to protect the innocent.

We shall show that:

- I. The Attorney General's office deliberately engaged in an unlawful campaign of misrepresentation of facts through press releases prior to the trial and thus falsified essential aspects of the case, influencing public opinion to prejudice the defendants.
- II. The Attorney General's office knowingly used and encouraged perjured testimony against the Rosenbergs and against Morton Sobell.
- III. The Attorney General's office promised rewards and in fact did give such rewards to several chief witnesses in the Rosenberg-Sobell case.
- IV. The Attorney General's office attempted and still attempts to keep from the courts documents that reveal the perjuries and the role the Attorney General's office played in obtaining these perjuries.
- V. The Attorney General's office engaged in the use of mental torture against the Rosenbergs and mental torture as well as physical violence against Morton Sobell.
- VI. The Attorney General's office, by deception and misrepresentation, misled the Supreme Court on the day of the Rosenbergs' execution.
- VII. The Attorney General's office, by withholding information, by deception, and by outright falsehoods, misled two Presidents of the United States, who had before them appeals for clemency.

We believe that when an agency of government abuses its powers to such an extent that it brings opprobrium upon the nation's regard for justice, an investigation leading to remedial action becomes indispensable.

It is in the best interests of our nation that the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate investigate the conduct of the Attorney General's office in the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

1. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE KNOWINGLY ENGAGED IN AN UNLAWFUL CAMPAIGN OF MISREPRESENTATION OF FACTS THROUGH PRESS RELEASES PRIOR TO THE TRIAL AND THUS FALSIFIED ESSENTIAL ASPECTS OF THE CASE, INFLUENCING PUBLIC OPINION TO PREJUDGE THE DEFENDANTS

In violation of long-standing principles, the Attorney General's office tried Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell in the press and on radio and television before bringing them to trial. This was done by "planting" inflammatory stories.

In one instance, as illustrated by one of the Rogge documents, government attorneys held special conferences with Mr. Oliver Pilat, a reporter for the New York Post, who was preparing pre-trial stories on the case. (See Appendix 3, Section C)

An unprecedented volume of pre-trial press releases was issued by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Justice Department and the office of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York and created a definite preconception of the defendants' guilt, and made a fair trial virtually impossible.

These pre-trial press releases affirmed the guilt of the petitioners; "disclosed" alleged evidence in the press which was never produced at the trial; asserted that the defendants were Communists and that this ideological tie motivated them, and connected them with Fuchs and other self-confessed spies, who, it was claimed, were responsible for the Soviet development of the atom bomb.

More than 600 feature newspaper stories based on prosecution press releases attested to the degree with which the entire community was saturated with these releases before and during the trial of the defendants in the case. Public hostility to these defendants was aroused to such an extent that public preconception of their guilt was generally acknowledged. It thus became virtually impossible for these defendants to have a fair trial. It may be stated that this pre-trial publicity emanated from the offices of the then Attorney General Howard McGrath, as well as from the office

of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

The kind of stories that were given to the press upon the arrest of Morton Sobell are also typical. Statements which the press attributed to the then U. S. Attorney Irving Saypol, and never denied by him, said that Sobell was a "close personal friend of Julius Rosenberg"; that Rosenberg "recruited Sobell as a member of the ring"; and "told Sobell to leave the country". No such evidence was ever produced at the trial.

On August 18, 1950, the New York Journal ran the headline "Arrest N.Y. Man as Reds' A-Spy" and juxtaposed a large photograph of Morton Sobell. The New York Times in its prominent page-one story quoted U. S. Attorney Saypol as follows: "Mr. Saypol said that Sobell had many dealings with Rosenberg in the conspiracy to supply Russia with atomic secrets".

It was proven, and affirmed in court by Judge Irving Kaufman, that Morton Sobell was not involved in atomic espionage. Judge Kaufman told Sobell: "The evidence in the case did not point to any activity on your part in connection with the atomic bomb project".

Thus the prosecution deliberately issued false information to the press before the trial.

During the very course of the trial the prosecution released to the press a story involving one William Perl, alleging that he had confessed to having knowledge of the supposed espionage activities of the Rosenbergs and Sobell. Two years later, Mr. Perl was brought to trial, at which time the prosecution admitted that there never had been such a confession.

An opinion by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals called this conduct in regard to the Perl matter "reprehensible" and said that if the point had been raised by the defense during the trial, it would have been grounds for granting a new trial.

The Perl "confession" was timed to adduce inculpatory evidence through mass media of communication and to convey to the public and the jury the idea that the defendants were further involved in espionage. The prohibition to jurors that they were to shun newspaper stories of the trial was by-passed by the creation of a "disassociated" story that was surreptitious and false.

The prosecution caused to be published in the press an extensive list of witnesses numbering approximately 120. Five of every six of these were not called. But the public and the jury were informed through the device of this extensively publicized list of witnesses that 120 people would testify to the guilt of the Rosenbergs and Sobell in connection with atomic espionage, while in fact there were only three witnesses who gave testimony against the Rosenbergs and Sobell. (David Greenglass and Ruth Greenglass testified primarily against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, and Max Elitcher testified against Morton Sobell.

The list of these non-called witnesses included the above-mentioned William Pennington, General Leslie R. Groves, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer and Dr. Harold C. Urey. It is now clear that at least one of our top atomic scientists, Dr. Urey, was never consulted by any prosecution official prior to the trial as to whether or not he had information bearing on the case or whether he would appear as a prosecution witness. His name was added to the "list" to lend weight to the prosecution case.

Dr. Urey subsequently expressed an adverse opinion of the prosecution's case, and asked for executive clemency, stating that in his opinion the Rosenbergs and Sobell were not guilty of the crime with which they were charged. He declared that the prosecution's case was built on "patently perjured testimony" and requested an interview with the Attorney General. The interview was denied. (See Appendix 6)

The only possible purpose for the well publicized list of "witnesses" in the Rosenberg-Sobell case was to create an atmosphere so hostile to the defendants that their convictions became an absolute certainty.

To create a situation in which the public mind is compelled, by its natural respect for the opinion of an agency of government, to condemn in advance of trial persons accused of a crime, is abandonment of even a pretense to fairness and integrity.

II. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE KNOWINGLY JEERED AND ENCOURAGED
PERJURED TESTIMONY AGAINST THE ROSENBERGS AND AGAINST
MORTON SOBELL

There are documents which prove that the Attorney General's office knowingly solicited perjured testimony from prosecution witnesses Benjamin Schneider, David Greenglass and Ruth Greenglass.

An outstanding example of this appears in the testimony of Benjamin Schneider, the final prosecution witness.

Briefly, Schneider's testimony was that some time in May or June of 1950, the Rosenbergs had come into his small photographic shop located not far from the Federal Courthouse and had secured passport photographs from him. The Rosenbergs denied this, and no photographs, negatives, receipts or other documents were introduced in support of Schneider's testimony. Obviously, the import of this type of testimony was to convey to the jury the impression that the Rosenbergs were about to flee the country when they were arrested.

Schneider testified that he had not seen the Rosenbergs from the time they came into his shop in May or June 1950, until the day he appeared to testify against them. (Schneider's name never appeared on the government's list of witnesses.)

It was subsequently disclosed by the defense attorney and confirmed by an F.B.I. affidavit that Schneider had been brought into the courtroom the day before by F.B.I. agents with the knowledge and consent of the prosecuting attorney and that Schneider had identified the Rosenbergs not through a "line-up" procedure, but with the assistance of F.B.I. agents. (See Appendix 2)

While the F.B.I. agent's affidavit denies pointing out Julius Rosenberg to Schneider, the court record shows that the F.B.I. brought Schneider into court while Julius Rosenberg was on the witness stand, and was repeatedly referred to as "Mr. Rosenberg" within the hearing of Schneider.

When Schneider said that he had not seen the Rosenbergs between May or June 1950, and the day he testified, he committed perjury. The F.B.I. agents and the prosecution knew it and they had a responsibility to bring that to the attention of the court and the jury.

The list of perjuries committed by David Greenglass and his wife, Ruth Greenglass, are numerous, and in very case appear to have been perpetrated with the assistance and knowledge of the prosecution.

Many of these perjuries were revealed for the first time in a series of documents (See Appendix 3) emanating from the office of O. John Rogge, counsel for the Greenglasses and Max Elitcher, the major prosecution witness against Sobell. Mr. Rogge is a former official of the Attorney General's office. The authenticity of the documents has been publicly acknowledged by Mr. Rogge.

One of the documents is in David Greenglass' own handwriting, as verified by handwriting expert Elizabeth McCarthy of Boston, Mass. The others are typed inter-office memoranda of the Rogge law firm.

The perjuries sanctioned by the prosecution include:

A- Greenglass writes that the F.B.I. told him that he had asked Harry Gold, a confessed spy, to return later on the morning of Gold's alleged visit to the Greenglass apartment in Albuquerque, New Mexico. "I didn't remember this", Greenglass then writes, "but I allowed it in the statement". He subsequently testified to the F.B.I. version. (See Appendix 3, Section A)

B- Greenglass' entire testimony must be viewed in the light of a memo from the Rogge office summarizing a description of Greenglass by his wife. Mrs. Greenglass said her husband had a "tendency to hysteria". She said he would become delirious and once when he had the grippe he ran nude through the hallway, shrieking of "elephants" and "lead pants". Mrs. Greenglass said she had known him since he was 10 years old and that he "would say things were so even if they were not". She said "he talked of suicide as if he were a character in the movies but she didn't think he would do it". (See Appendix 3, Section B)

C- David Greenglass writes in his handwritten statement that he informed the F.B.I. that his wife was not present during the visit by Gold. This is corroborated by his wife's statement to Mr. Rogge that "she had remembered no visitors at her house". Nevertheless both David and Ruth Greenglass, testifying for the prosecution at the trial said that Mrs. Greenglass was present during the visit. (See Appendix 3, Section C)

D- Greenglass writes that he told the F. B. I. "I didn't know who sent Gold to see me". At the trial he stated for the prosecution that his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, had sent Gold to see him. (See Appendix 3, Section A)

E- Greenglass, in the same document, writes that he couldn't remember what it was that he gave Gold. At the trial he testified that he gave Gold a sketch of a decisive segment of the atom bomb. He reproduced in court--after a lapse of seven years--a sketch of this segment. (See Appendix 3, Section A).

F- Greenglass answered on the witness stand that the prosecution did not give him any assistance in the drawing up of a sketch of a complicated atom bomb and he even denied having been coached to refresh his memory. (This sketch was impounded during the trial.)

Two possibilities exist in respect to the authenticity of this sketch of the atom bomb, and both involve the prosecution in an obvious fraud.

1- If this sketch were accurate, Greenglass, a trade school graduate who admitted in court that he had failed eight of his eight courses at a technical school, could not have produced it without assistance of the prosecution and other persons willing to aid the prosecution. Accuracy, in this case, could only have been "planted" by the prosecution.

2- If this sketch was, as Life magazine and other periodicals maintained, an inaccurate or meaningless design, then Greenglass could only have perpetrated this fraud with the assistance of the prosecution--which made sure not to call a single scientist to pass an opinion on the sketch. In this case a substantial fraud would have been perpetrated on the jury, the court, and the American people, who have been led to believe that it was the Greenglass sketch that permitted Russia to develop the atom bomb.

G- Under cross-examination, Greenglass said he could not recall the purpose of an F.B.I. visit to him early in 1950, months before his arrest on an espionage indictment. This denial was made in the presence of the prosecution, which knew that the purpose of the visit to Greenglass concerned his theft of uranium. Julius Rosenberg testified that he believed Greenglass was in trouble, possibly because of uranium theft.

An Affidavit now proves that David Greenglass did steal uranium from Los Alamos. This affidavit was made by Bernard Greenglass, brother of David Greenglass and quotes David Greenglass as admitting the theft. (See Appendix 4)

H- Greenglass testified for the prosecution that a console table in the home of the Rosenbergs was an elaborate piece of furniture given to the Rosenbergs by the Russians and hollowed out for micro-film development. The prosecution told the jury that this special table was an expensive piece of furniture that must have cost in excess of \$85. Although the F.B.I. had gone through all of Rosenberg's possessions and located the only console table the Rosenbergs possessed, this table was never produced in court by the prosecution.

An affidavit by a sales staff member of the R. H. Macy Company in New York supports the Rosenberg testimony that the table had been purchased from them for approximately \$21. (See Appendix 5) Further the table is neither hollowed out for micro-film developments as the prosecution avowed, nor does it differ in any way from any other console table of the same make.

All this was known to the prosecution, which had had the table in its possession for a period and who could have checked the manufacturer's and the department store's code numbers, as did the defense when the table finally came to light again.

I - Documents show that Greenglass protested his innocence when arrested and arraigned, and that efforts were being made by a conservative newspaper to provide him with counsel. (See Appendix 3, Section B)

But Greenglass testified at the trial that he had told the F.B.I. the truth from the time of his arrest. The prosecution knew that this was a lie, but allowed it to stand.

III. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE PROMISED REWARDS AND IN FACT
DID GIVE SUCH REWARDS TO SEVERAL WITNESSES IN THE ROSENBERG-
SOBELL CASE

To obtain the perjured testimony and make certain that the perjured witnesses would not recant from the prosecution's position, the Attorney General's office gave immunities and rewards to these witnesses.

A- Witness Max Elitcher testified that he believed Morton Sobell to be a spy. Elitcher's testimony in the trial was the only direct association of Sobell with espionage. (By nature of the "conspiracy" charge, all testimony against the Rosenbergs automatically applied to Sobell.)

Elitcher admitted in court that he faced a perjury indictment for having denied Communist Party membership on a government application for employment. He stated that he "hoped for the best" as a consequence of his testimony.

To this day Mr. Elitcher has not been arrested or indicted or tried on this perjury charge. Moreover, a document from the Rogge firm discloses plans for discussions with the F.B.I. to guarantee Elitcher's employment and salary in "sensitive" fields. (See Appendix 3, Section E)

B- A document from the Rogge firm discloses that the prosecution shifted the trial from New Mexico because the prosecution feared that David Greenglass might get a harsh sentence before a Federal judge in that state. (See Appendix 3, Section E)

This document indicates further that a promise was made to David and Mrs. Greenglass that neither would appear as defendants. But when the Rosenberg defense counsel charged that a "deal" was being made, the prosecution, according to the document, hastened to inform the Rogge firm that Greenglass "would now have to consider" becoming a defendant. (See Appendix 3, Section E)

Another memorandum indicates that the prosecution held out hope of a suspended sentence to David Greenglass, in return for his cooperation, after it became necessary to make him a defendant. Greenglass was assured that should he have to spend any time in jail, the Director of Prisons would arrange for special treatment. (See Appendix 3, Section D)

Following the sentencing of David Greenglass, the prosecution publicly declared that it would see to it that Greenglass served no more than five years. He is eligible for parole in 1955.

C- According to Mrs. Greenglass' own testimony, she herself was directly involved in atomic espionage. Yet she was never arrested, indicted or tried.

It cannot be argued that the prosecution used leniency in regard to Mrs. Greenglass as a woman and a mother, for this very same prosecution rushed Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, a mother of two children to the electric chair on June 19, 1953.

Thus the prosecution has rewarded witnesses who committed perjury with immunities, economic advantages, and favored treatment.

IV. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE ATTEMPTED AND STILL ATTEMPTS TO KEEP FROM THE COURTS DOCUMENTS THAT REVEAL THE PERJURIES AND THE PART PLAYED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE IN OBTAINING THESE PERJURIES

The Attorney General's office has fought and continues to fight against any examination of the new documents, because these documents point to complicity by that office itself in the perjuries of the Greenglasses, Schneider and other witnesses.

Morton Sobell has asked that this evidence be examined on grounds that if the documents had been presented in the original trial, the jury might have reached a different verdict. An investigation of these perjuries may finally permit the courts to judge the appeal of Morton Sobell in the light of fact rather than fiction.

However, the Attorney General's office opposes Morton Sobell's request that the courts examine the newly-discovered documents. It voiced the same determined opposition to the examination of these documents by the courts when they came to light shortly before the execution of the Rosenbergs.

It is not uncommon in our courts for prosecutors to appear at the side of defense counsel and acknowledge that newly discovered evidence has shed new light on a trial. Prosecutors have stood before judges and pleaded for the speedy release of prisoners because subsequent revelations had created the gravest doubt of their guilt.

Not so in the Rosenberg-Sobell case. The Attorney General's office has sought to escape from the consequences of its acts by preventing the courts from studying the new evidence or reviewing the trial record. (It must be remembered that the Rosenberg-Sobell case has never been granted a review by the Supreme Court and that the Attorney General's office has opposed every motion for a review.

V. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE ENGAGED IN THE USE OF MENTAL TORTURE AGAINST THE ROSENBERGS AND MENTAL TORTURE, AS WELL AS PHYSICAL VIOLENCE, AGAINST MORTON SOBELL

In its efforts to escape reprimands or punishment for its disregard of human tradition of justice in the Rosenberg-Sobell case, the Attorney General's office initiated and sanctioned a campaign of mental torture against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell. It did so in the desperate hope that one or two or all three, to alleviate their plight, would confess guilt and thus save the prestige of the Attorney General's office.

We charge that in the Rosenberg-Sobell case the dictum of the Constitution of our country against cruel and inhuman punishment has been flouted beyond the comprehension of sensitive, upright citizens.

A- Shortly after being sentenced, Ethel Rosenberg was removed from her confinement in New York and transferred to the death house at Sing Sing on orders of the Director of Prisons, holding office under jurisdiction of the Attorney General. This was done despite the fact that she and her husband, who was in turn transferred to the death house at his own request to be near his wife, were then preparing their first appeal from their conviction and sentences.

B- On Monday, June 1, 1953, the United States Marshall, acting on instruction from the Attorney General's office, visited Ethel and Julius Rosenberg at Sing Sing's death house and informed them that they would be electrocuted on their 14th wedding anniversary, June 18, 1953.

C- The U.S. Attorney General's office repeatedly offered the Rosenbergs their lives in turn for a "confession". The Rosenbergs died swearing they were innocent and had nothing to confess. Three weeks before they were executed, Julius Rosenberg made a public protest at this attempt to torture them into a false confession. Julius Rosenberg made known that on the instructions of U. S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell, he had just been visited by the Director of Prisons Bennett who had made another "offer" of leniency in return for "cooperation". (See Appendix 7) In violation of law and custom, the defendants did not have the benefit of the presence of their legal counsel when this visit was made.

D- The very "arrest" of Morton Sobell began with an act of illegality and brutality on the part of subordinates of the Attorney General's office. Morton

Sobell swore in an affidavit that he was kidnapped from Mexico. (See Appendix 8) This affidavit has never been denied by the Attorney General's office. Briefly, the affidavit relates that in August 1950, shortly before his intended return to the United States from Mexico, Sobell was kidnapped from his vacation apartment, beaten up, carried to the United States border, and then arrested by agents of the F.B.I. Kidnapped with Sobell were his wife, Helen Sobell, and their two children. The Mexican authorities have declared that persons responsible for this attack on Sobell and his family were not Mexican police.

In complete substantiation of this illegal kidnapping, there may be found in the Appendices, copies of telegrams and correspondence from the official files of the Departments of State and Migration of the United States of Mexico, relating to the so-called "deportation of the North American, Morton Sobell." The documents disclose the following:

1. That the Mexican authorities in Nuevo Laredo, the border town just opposite Laredo, Texas, knew nothing whatsoever about the illegal delivery of Sobell to the FBI. And that the FBI employed members of the Mexican Secret Service Police who delivered Sobell did so by "evading the vigilance of the (Mexican) Migration Service." (Note: See telegram in Appendix 10, dated August 19, 1950, sent to Department of State in Mexico City from Nuevo Laredo.)

2. That upon receipt of this telegram the Assistant Chief of the Department of Migration assured the Nuevo Laredo authorities that this illegal procedure would be immediately taken up with the Chief of the Migration Service, and that "in the future the requirements of migration will not again be omitted." (Note: See letter in Appendix 11, dated September 6, 1950, sent to the Office of Population from the Department of Migration.)

3. That the Mexican Government instituted an immediate investigation of the circumstances of Sobell's seizure and was shocked to discover that it had taken place in total defiance of its laws. And, further, that so confused were the Mexican border authorities that the only way information could be obtained was from American officials in Laredo, Texas, and from a newspaper report in the Laredo Times -- which, uniquely enough, was in the position to announce the "deportation" of Sobell, when no authorized official in Mexico knew anything about it or had anything to do with it!

And finally, that subsequent investigation revealed the unusual situation wherein the most important officials in the Mexican Department of State were entirely dependent on what a foreign police deigned to tell their consul, and on what the latter could read in a foreign newspaper about

a "deportation" which was supposed to have been carried out officially in Mexico City! (Note: See letter dated September 13, 1950, sent to the Department of State from the General Directorate of the Consular Service of the Department of Migration, together with photostat of the Laredo Times, which has become part of the official files. See also letter of acknowledgment, dated September 23, 1950, signed by the Chief of the Department of Migration and sent to the Undersecretary of Foreign Relations. Appendices 12,13)

It was the obvious intention to terrorize Sobell into a "confession" which he says he cannot truthfully make because he is innocent.

E- While Morton Sobell's appeal was still pending, he was suddenly transferred to Alcatraz prison. The transfer was effected at that time despite a contrary recommendation to the Attorney General's office by Judge J. Weinfeld of the United States District Court.

Because his family resides in the East, and because the courts of jurisdiction on his appeals are in the East, Morton Sobell is now virtually isolated from his family and attorney. He is unable to expedite the handling of his appeals except by the most infrequent contact with his wife or counsel.

VI. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, BY DECEPTION AND MIS-
REPRESENTATION, MISLED THE SUPREME COURT ON THE DAY OF
THE ROSENBERGS' EXECUTION

As has been indicated before, the Attorney General's office came to the courts with the type of falsifications it used on an unsuspecting and uninformed public. But, in addition, it stood before the courts in a most irregular manner on at least two other occasions.

A. The Attorney General conferred privately with the late Chief Justice Vinson immediately after Mr. Justice Douglas had granted the Rosenbergs a stay of execution. This conference was reported by syndicated columnist Marquis Childs. There would have been nothing irregular if the Attorney General had conferred with Chief Justice Vinson on a matter not before the Court, but this private conference could not help but place the Rosenberg case before the Supreme Court in a prejudiced manner.

The Attorney General's office, an Executive Department of the Government, thus sought to influence the Supreme Court in an action which must be described as unconstitutional.

B. A reading of Mr. Justice Frankfurter's opinion

reveals that during the extraordinary special session on June 19, 1953, called at the instigation of the Attorney General's office, the Justices were led to understand that even in the event of an adverse decision, the Rosenbergs would not be put to death that day. (See Appendix 9) Whether this promise was given on the grounds of respect to the Jewish Sabbath, which began that evening, or to permit a further appeal to the President for clemency or to the courts on points of law, is not presently known.

What is clear is that the Justices appear to have been assured that an adverse decision that afternoon would not lead to an execution a few hours later. Yet while the Court was in session, the executioner was standing by at Sing Sing on orders from the Attorney General's office, and before sundown that afternoon the Rosenbergs were executed.

VII. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, BY INTENDING INFORMATION BY DECEPTION AND BY OUTRIGHT FALSEHOODS, MISLED TWO PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND HAD BEFORE THEM APPEALS FOR CLEMENCY

The Attorney General's office, having misled the public, the lower courts, and the Supreme Court, permitted itself the same course of action toward the authority of final appeal for clemency, the President of the United States.

It misled two Presidents on at least four aspects of the case.

It concealed from President Harry S. Truman the fact that an appeal for clemency had been made by His Holiness, Pope Pius XII and by the Rabbinate of France and Italy.

It gave President Dwight D. Eisenhower the impression that the crime had been committed for money. The monetary motive was cited by the President to a group of clergymen appealing for clemency. Attributing the alleged crime to a monetary motive was contrary to the prosecution's claim in court that the crime had been inspired by political motives, a claim on which it justified the introduction of testimony allegedly connecting the Rosenbergs with Communism.

The Attorney General's office informed President Eisenhower that a member of a ministers' delegation seeking an audience was a Communist, an utter falsehood calculated to prejudice the President against the ministers' appeal for mercy.

Lastly, it advised the President that the Rosenberg-Sobell case had been reviewed many times by the courts with

the result that the President based his final denial of clemency on this ground. The Attorney General's office knew that the courts had never reviewed the case because of its own opposition to such a review. It must, of necessity, therefore have concealed from the President the following statement made by Supreme Court Justice Black on June 19, 1953: "It is not amiss to point out that this Court has never reviewed this record and has never affirmed the fairness of the trial below. Without an affirmance of the fairness of the trial by the highest court of the land, there may always be questions as to whether these executions were legally and rightfully carried out".

CONCLUSION

The laws and customs governing the administration of justice in our country were achieved by the people of the United States through tremendous efforts and sacrifices over a period of two hundred years. Freedom from arbitrary arrest, guarantees that political opinions would not become grist for a prosecutor's mill, prohibition against the public dissemination of prejudicial and inflammatory charges--all these and more have been sought so that the people of our country might live without fear of unjust arrest, unjust trial and unjust punishment.

In the Rosenberg-Sobell case, the office of the Attorney General of our country violated and continues to violate to this day these laws and customs.

This charge is not made lightly; it is made with proof that has withstood the test of investigation.

An Attorney General's office that conducts its affairs in such disregard of law and human life menaces the true administration of justice and the life and interests of every citizen.

If permitted to go on unchecked, such conduct can bring only further sorrow and disgrace to the people of our country. There can be no justice for Morton Sobell so long as such conduct is allowed to continue.

We turn to the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate with a request for such an investigation.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR
MORTON SOBELL

1050 Sixth Avenue
New York 18, N. Y.

APPENDIX

1. United States vs. Berger, 295 U. S. 78, 88
Griffin vs. The United States 183 F 2nd 990
2. The following is the text of the affidavit by F. B. I. Agent John Harrington.

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF NEW YORK
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

AFFIDAVIT
C 134-245

JOHN A. HARRINGTON, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and have been so employed since 1943.

On March 26, 1951, during the course of the trial of the above-named defendants, I met Special Agents Walter Roetting and Lester O. Gallagher in the vicinity of Courtroom 110 in the United States Courthouse. I was informed by these agents that they had located a photographer who had identified a photograph of Julius Rosenberg as a person whose passport photograph he had taken. At this time, I was informed that the photographer was at 99 Park Row, New York City.

I communicated these facts to Mr. Irving H. Saypol, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, who directed that the photographer be brought to the United States Courthouse to confirm the identity of Rosenberg previously made. I communicated this information to Agents Roetting and Callaher.

Shortly thereafter, I again met Agent Callaher who had with him a man whom I now know as Ben Schneider, a photographer of 99 Park Row, New York City. I brought Mr. Schneider into Courtroom 110, to the fore part of the courtroom inside the railing where there were two vacant seats. I instructed Mr. Schneider to look round the court room and see if he saw anybody he recognized. I did not point out any specific person to Mr. Schneider. Mr. Schneider looked around and,

when he saw Julius Rosenberg, he stated to me that that was the man whose pictures he had taken.

At no time did I point out or in any other way indicate who was Julius Rosenberg or the place where he was located in the courtroom to Mr. Schneider.

JOHN A. HARRINGTON

Sworn to before me this
1st day of December, 1952

3. The following are the texts of the documents emanating from the office of O. John Rogge.

A) The handwritten memorandum by David Greenglass:

Saturday
June 1950

These are my approximate statements to the F. B. I.

1. I stated that I met Gold in N. M. at 209 Hick St., my place. They told me that I had told him to come back later because I didn't have it ready. I didn't remember this but I allowed it in the statement. When he came back again I told them that I gave him the envelope with the stuff not expecting payment and then he gave me an envelope. Later I found that it contained \$500.

2. I told them that on a visit to me in Nov. 1944 my wife asked me if I would give information. I made sure to tell the F. B. I. that she was transmitting this info from my brother-in-law Julius and was not her own idea. She was doing this because she felt I would be angry if she didn't ask me.

I then mentioned a meeting with a man who I didn't know, arranged by Julius. I established the approximate meeting place but no exact date. The place was a car, an Olds owned by my father-in-law, at somewhere above 42nd St. on 1st Ave. in Manhattan. I talked to the man but I could recall very little about which we spoke. I thought it might be that he wanted me to think about finding out about H.E. lenses used in experiment tests to determine data on the A bomb.

I made a general statement on my age, etc.; you know, the usual thing.

I mentioned no other meeting with anyone.

One more thing, I identified Gold by a torn or cut piece of card, but I didn't tell them where or how I got it. Also, I definitely placed my wife out of the room at the time of Gold's visit.

Also, I didn't know who sent Gold to me.

I also made a pencil sketch of the H.E. mold set up for an experiment. But this I'll tell you, I can honestly say the information I gave Gold may be not at all what I said in the statement.

- B) The text of the typewritten inter-office memo in which Ruth Greenglass describes her husband, David Greenglass. The initials RHG presumably stand for Robert H. Goldman, an attorney in the Rogge firm.

MEMORANDUM

TO: FILE
FROM: RHG

June 19, 1950

Re: David Greenglass

OJR and I visited Mrs. Greenglass at her home, 285 Rivington Street, Brooklyn, New York, at 4:00 P.M. Sunday, June 18, 1950. She was in bed as she had just returned from the hospital.

We first discussed the question of arranging a meeting of various relatives at our office to discuss financial problems. The relatives proposed are as follows:

1. Abe. Feit
1039 Union St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Tel. STerling 3-6473
Business Address:
810 Washington St. - Tel. ST 3-6073
2. Mr. Feit is father-in-law of Louis Cohen,
80 Lefferts Ave.
Tel. Jacob Cohen & Son. BUCKminster 2-7103
3. Norman Brown (Friend of the family)
7981 Louis St., Tel. CR 4-3609
4. Barney Zerkel (A cousin)
2124 East 26th St. Tel. DE 2-0312

5. Sam Greenglass
1384 Carroll St. Telephone:
6. Rose Stein (Friend)
7. Stella Silverman (Friend)

There was subsequently present during the conference: Issy Feit, Sam Greenglass, Bernard Greenglass, and Louis Abel.

Mrs. Greenglass discussed her visit to New Mexico. She was there between March 1945 and March 1946. They had been married in 1942. She feels that New Mexico is a very bad place to try the case since the citizens did not like GI's, because of the big boom and then the big slack, because of anti-semitism and because the local citizens all felt bitter about the wives of the GI's taking jobs there. She was employed in Albuquerque by the OPA and temporarily by the Soil Conservation Office.

As to her husband, she stated that he had a "tendency to hysteria". At other times he would become delirious and once when he had the grippe he ran nude through the hallway, shrieking of "elephants", "Lead Pants".

She had known him since she was ten years old. She said that he would say things were so even if they were not. He talked of suicide as if he were a character in the movies but she didn't think he would do it. They had been under surveillance by the FBI for several weeks. In particular, they had noticed a car of the Acme Construction Company, 1400 First Avenue in Manhattan. She ascertained there was no such Company. (There is an Acme Construction Company at 1402 Fulton Street in Brooklyn). She was interviewed at the hospital by two FBI men, Mr. Tully and Mr. Wood. One was tall, ruddy and dark. The other she described as toothy and short. They assured her that they had nothing against her. She described her stay in Albuquerque and stated that she could not remember all of her addresses. Since it was difficult for GI's to get rooms for a long period, they had lived in five or six places. She had only been to Los Alamos to a party for a few hours one time. She had remembered no visitors at her house. She had notice of the project and signed an affidavit for it. She knew her mail was censored. She would not have allowed her husband to bring anything home after Hiroshima had disclosed what the project was. She intended to raise a family and did not want that kind of material around. In the future she will refer everyone to her lawyer.

She pointed out Dave did not ask for the job; that he was going overseas; that they have been watched constantly and feels as if they are the object of persecution. Shortly before their accident the FBI asked if they had a specimen of uranium in the house, in the course of what they call a routine investigation. One of their friends had a similar experience.

People in the neighborhood want to raise a petition.

All newspapers are to be referred to her lawyer.

People keep flocking in the house to offer support and advice including that perhaps a right-wing lawyer should be selected. The Jewish Daily Forward, which is certainly not a leftist newspaper, is very excited about the anti-semitic issue and has offered a lawyer. Mrs. Greenglass urged OJR to try to get a court appointment for himself and he agreed to try. OJR pointed out that if Dave was innocent he should talk; that if not it would be advisable not to talk but to let the Government prove its case. The third course was that of cooperation. That was also discussed at length.

There was a long discussion about JR.

Questions to be looked up:

1. Was the arrest valid - was he held in detention before the complaint issued?
2. What is the effect of the complaint?
3. What do the cases hold on the intent to harm the Government?
4. Statements of Co-conspirators.
5. Venue.
6. Joinder.

- C) The typewritten memo which reveals promises made to David Greenglass. The initials HJF presumably stand for Herbert J. Fabricant, an attorney in the Rogge firm.

M E M O

8/23/50

FROM RHO
TO FILE

Re: Greenglass

Lane, the Assistant U. S. Attorney, called me at 1:00 o'clock and told me that something important had come

up with respect to New Mexico and would I and/or Fabricant see him this afternoon. I told him that I could and HJF would come with me.

Lane wanted to know when OJR would return and I told him that we had expected him and in fact were trying to ascertain exactly when he would return. HJF and I went over to see Lane at 4:00 o'clock. He told us that Bloch had earlier in the day argued to the judge at the arraignment of his clients that they were absolutely innocent and that from the fact that Greenglass was not indicted but merely named as a co-conspirator in the New York indictment, it looked to Bloch as if the government had made a deal with you as Greenglass' attorney. Lane felt that we would now have to consider the question of whether it was OK that Greenglass be indicted here in a superceding indictment and not merely named as a co-conspirator. He would then be a defendant and be tried here in New York but would testify against the others. (See also the Newspaper clipping)

The New Mexico District Attorney, acting on instructions from the Attorney General's office, with whom Lane had been in touch, would agree to such a procedure. Lane pointed out that he thought it was obviously advantageous for both sides for the matter to be decided in New York. HJF told Lane that if there was no hurry we would not want to give a definite commitment but that it would seem that such an arrangement would probably be approved by OJR.

I thought at least that I should make a purely off the record inquiry as to whether Dave could not testify as a co-conspirator in New York but not as a defendant and that the question of his plea be postponed. But Lane said that something should be done on this before September 6th and reiterated again it was to our advantage not to take any chance of getting before a judge in New Mexico, clearly indicating that he felt that in a small state like New Mexico they might well prefer to give a good stiff sentence (of course he added he did not want to sell us on anything, and so forth).

There was no indication that Ruth is to be indicted and neither Herb nor I wanted to raise the point. I had the inference that they were not planning to indict her but I could be wrong and I didn't even want to ask the question, though you may desire to do so.

Lane also informed us that he believed they found nothing on the bag in the way of fingerprints.

There was some discussion between HJF and Lane on the question of Sobell but Lane did not know what Sobell planned to do.

I think it best not to discuss this with Ruth until you return as she might get somewhat excited about it and at any rate we don't have to do anything before September 6th.

We learned today Friday that Lane thinks Dave should agree to a plea in N.Y. on the New Mexico indictment; the New Mexico papers would all be sent here and then there would be the N.Y. indictment.

Also, I had lunch with Ruth, Pilot, and HJF. We looked at Pilot's articles. They look OK, but HJF as a precaution told Lane previously he would insist Pilot who already had 2 conferences with Saypol, showed the draft of the articles to Saypol or Lane.

The typewritten memo which reveals David Greenglass had been promised a suspended sentence, or favored treatment in the event that he did go to prison:

M E M O

TO: QJR
FROM: RHD

8/21/50

Re: Greenglass

I spoke to Ruth Greenglass this morning. She is feeling better and so is Dave apparently about the fact that they were not named as defendants. From Helen I learned that she may have been a little upset about it originally but now she feels the thing is moving smoothly.

However, Dave is worried about something else which I was able to reassure him through Ruth. Some of his cellmates in the Tombs have been telling him horror stories about the treatment he will get. I told her that we were happy to say that few of our clients went to jail but those who did had never had such a complaint. I further assured her that Saypol would not permit any mistreatment. But the thing that impressed her most however was that I told her that you were on friendly terms with Bennett, Director of

of Prisons. This impressed her because she feels that Dave may not get a suspended sentence and is worried about the kind of treatment he will get. I assured her that if he does go to jail for a period of time that you would certainly not hesitate to speak to Bennett and to make sure that Dave got good and fair treatment.

- E) The typewritten document revealing plans for F.B.I. assistance to Max Elitcher.

MEMORANDUM

To: OJR
From: HJF

March 19, 1951

In connection with our conversation this morning wherein I told you of Elitcher's particular problem concerning which you suggested that it would be profitable to speak with MacInerney, the following is a thumb-nail sketch of the client.

He was a City College classmate of Rosenberg, Sobell, Perl, et al. After graduation from City College in 1938, Elitcher was employed by the Navy Department as electrical engineer. His work for the Bureau of Ordnance was primarily in the field of fire control.

As appeared from the trial, with the Rosenbergs and Sobell, Elitcher had joined the Communist Party and was on the fringe of the spy apparatus created by Rosenberg. Elitcher never gave any classified material or other information to Rosenberg. However, he was constantly sought out and urged to participate in the espionage activities of the latter.

In 1948, he resigned from the Navy Department and took private employment with the Reeves Instrument Co. in this city where he was a project engineer in the field of fire control. The work which he did was classified and Elitcher never did receive clearance from the Navy for this private employment. Sobell was employed in the same plant in a similar capacity.

In July, 1950, Elitcher was interviewed by the FBI and even from the inception of this interview to the present time, he and his wife have cooperated fully with the government in connection with their prosecution of the aforesaid espionage ring. As you know, Elitcher and his wife testified before the grand jury not only in connection with the conspiracy indictment but subsequently in connection with the indictment of Perl for perjury.

The importance of Elitcher's cooperation cannot possibly be underestimated since he was the government's lead-off witness and provided the testimony which links Rosenberg and Sobell.

Shortly before the spy trial got under way, it was suggested to Elitcher by Reeves that it would be best if he resigned from his employment with Reeves Instrument Co. Elitcher did resign effective as of the last working day prior to the beginning of the trial.

He has never been named as a defendant or as a co-conspirator in any prosecution and it is reasonable to assume he never will be.

It is equally reasonable to assume that his cooperation in subsequent prosecutions by the government will be essential to the success of said prosecutions and it is also apparent that Elitcher will continue to cooperate.

At the present time, Elitcher, whose income in private employment was in the \$8,000 range, would find a ready demand for his services at salaries in excess of \$8,000, needs a profitable employment and preferably in the field in which his qualifications are tops, to wit: fire control work.

It is evident that he will not be employed until his loyalty and security status is cleared up. Whereas, normally an engineer with his qualifications would be employed with clearance to follow, here Elitcher feels quite correctly that he cannot go to a prospective employer without relating some of the events which have heretofore transpired. This recital would in all probability nullify the usual course of security investigations and clearance. Under the circumstances, Elitcher would like to initiate formally or otherwise some procedure whereby this security status would be cleared up or whereby he could be employed with a full recital of the story and subject to clearance.

In other words, if Elitcher could be assured that when he sought employment either in classified or other electrical engineering work, that the appropriate authorities would come forth at some future time when his security investigation was under way and state things of commendatory nature such as the circumstances would permit, then to some extent, the initial obstacle to employment would be overcome.

It is to this end that I think your talk with McInerney could be helpful. If the Department of Justice or the FBI were to furnish Elitcher's prospective employers with a letter stating that they would be willing to appear or give testimony in his behalf at any future security investigation, it would be a most desirable achievement.

4. The text of the affidavit by Bernard Greenglass is as follows:

State of New York
County of New York SS

My name is Bernard Greenglass. I live at 64 Sheriff St. New York, N.Y. I am the brother of Ethel Rosenberg and David Greenglass; Ethel is my elder sister and David is my younger brother.

Some time in the year 1946 my brother David told me he had taken a sample of uranium from Los Alamos without permission of the authorities. He told me this at his home 265 Rivington Street New York, N.Y. I do not remember whether Ruth, David's wife was present at that time.

Sometime later, and I don't remember whether it was a year or more later or sometime before David's arrest in June, 1950, David told me that he had thrown this uranium into the East River.

About a month ago, on a Friday night, David Rosenberg, Julius Rosenberg's brother came to my home to discuss the case of Ethel and Julius. There was also present Ruth Greenglass and my mother Tessie Greenglass. The subject of uranium came up. I told Dave Rosenberg the same story that I am stating here.

Ruth, David's wife, said "David took a sample of uranium but he threw it in the East River."

I told this same story about the uranium to my sister Ethel during my visit to her about a month and one half ago on a Saturday at the Sing Sing death house.

I also told the same story to Rabbi Koslowe at his home in Mararoneck, N.Y., in the presence of David Rosenberg on the evening of May 25, 1953.

I have voluntarily related this story again to Emanuel H. Bloch at his office at 401 Broadway, New York, N.Y. on this 31st day of May, 1953.

The above is true.

Bernard Greenglass

Sworn to before me this 31st
day of May 1953.
Gloria Agrin, Notary Public
State of N.Y.
Com. Exp. Mar. 30, 1954

- 25-
5. Excerpt from the affidavit on the console table by a staff member of Macy's Department Store:

STATE OF NEW YORK)
 : SS
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

On March 14, 1953, there was submitted to me for observation and examination, certain photographs of a console table, depicting various views of the same and parts of the same. I have marked each of these photographs with my signature; there are a total of six photographs and I have marked them "A" to "F", both inclusive.

I make the following statement voluntarily and based upon what I observed from the said photographs. I am assuming that the photographs, and the markings as shown on the console table, are genuine:

(a) The table is a type and style which was handled and sold by Macy's in the furniture and occasional furniture department. It is possible that Macy's handled and sold the particular table shown in these photographs during the years 1944 and 1945.

(b) The markings on the table are not in sufficient detail for me to state that Macy's handled or sold this particular table, or this type or style of table during any particular year.

(c) The table would appear to have been manufactured by the Brandt Manufacturing Company and the markings "N N 4046-760-Fl-1997" on the under side of the table would indicate the following information:

"N N" means Macy's occasional furniture department

"4046" is the pattern number assigned by Brandt Manufacturing Company to this style in the year 1940

"760" means the Brandt Manufacturing Company Cabinet Works of Hagerstown, Md.

"Fl" is a symbol of a Macy season; "Fl" was last used as a symbol in the fall season of 1936; however, "El" was last used as a symbol in the early part of 1944. A view of photographs "E" and "F", which are close-ups, show that the seasonal symbol could be read as either "Fl" or "El". The use of "El" would be consistent with the manufacturer's pattern number.

"1997" is Macy's retail selling price of \$19.97.

(d) This console table was one of the lower priced tables sold in Macy's furniture department some time during or subsequent to the year 1944, if the symbol "XL" is correct.

6. Text of telegram which Dr. Harold C. Urey sent to President Eisenhower on June 12, 1953:

The case against the Rosenbergs outrages logic and justice. It depends on the testimony of Greenglass and his wife, both confessed spies and alleged accomplices of the Rosenbergs. Greenglass is supposed to have revealed to the Russians the 'secret' of the atomic bomb. Though the information supposed to have been transmitted could have been important, a man of Greenglass' capacity is wholly incapable of transmitting the physics, chemistry and mathematics of the atomic bomb to anyone. He and his wife were the only ones who pretended to connect the Rosenbergs with atomic espionage. New evidence makes even more plain what was plain enough before, that the prosecution's case has no logic in it, and that it depends upon the blowing up of patently perjured testimony. I tried to see the Attorney General this past week but was unable to secure an appointment. On behalf of all those interested in the defense, I ask to be allowed to present my understanding of the case to you, Mr. President.

HAROLD UREY

7. The following is the text of a letter which Julius Rosenberg wrote to his attorney, Emanuel H. Bloch, on June 5, 1953.

Dear Manny:

After the incident of the special visit from the emissary of the Attorney General of the U.S., I rushed off a telegram to you and I wrote up an account of what took place at the interview but when I heard you were going to see us the next day I preferred to verbally give you all the details. After reading the bald lie of the Justice Department that Mr. Bennett's visit was routine and that they intimated no deal was offered I feel it my duty to present the facts as they took place last Tuesday.

First, let me tell you that the mental torture Ethel and I went through took a very great toll and has revealed the naked ugly brutality of police state tyranny.

On Monday, June 1st Mr. Carroll and Mr. Foley, U. S. Marshalls were up to serve us with papers setting down our executions for our 11th wedding anniversary, June 18th, 11:00 p.m. My wife and I are to be humbly united in death on the very day of our greatest happiness, our wedding day. They were very pleasant but they had a job, a distasteful one at that, to do and they pointedly asked me before they left if they could do anything for us and I said yes-- bring us good news. Their visit was routine.

Tuesday at 11:00 a.m. after my visit with Ethel I was ushered into the counsel room and there was Mr. Bennett, Federal Director of the Prison Bureau. Mind you this was the first time I was alone with anyone and without an officer or Sing Sing official present (I believe its against the regulations here). We were alone for about an hour while the principal keeper, Mr. Kelley, sat outside the room while the door was closed.

Mr. Bennett opened the conversation and said "Mr. Brownell, the Attorney General, sent me to see you and he wants you to know that if you want to cooperate with the government, you can do so through me and I will be able to make arrangements for you to talk with any proper officials. Furthermore, if you, Julius, can convince these officials that you have fully cooperated with the government they will have a basis to recommend clemency". (Routine?? -- No deal??)

You can realize how shocked I was but I didn't want to lose my temper or self-control and I said in the first place we are innocent, that is the whole truth and therefore we know nothing that would come under the meaning of the word cooperate. "By the way, did you tell our lawyer that you were coming to see us about this matter". He said no, your lawyer will see you tomorrow. (He knew that's why he came) I told him to get in touch with you as it was the only proper thing to do and he said he would later on.

You mean to tell me Mr. Bennett that a great government like ours is coming to two insignificant people like us and say "cooperate or die". It is a terrible thing to do to offer to barter life by "talking". It isn't necessary to beat me with clubs but such a proposal is like what took place during the middle ages equivalent to the screw and the rack. You are putting a tremendous pressure on me. He said "why do you know that I didn't sleep last night when I knew I had to see you and Ethel the next day and talk to you about this matter. Why, I was terribly worried". How do you think we feel sitting here waiting for death for over two years when we are innocent. My family has gone through great suffering. My sister had a nervous breakdown. My aged ailing mother is tormented. Our children have known much emotional and mental agony. Then you talk to us about this.

Remember, Mr. Bennett, we love our country, it is our home, the land of my children and my family and we do not want its good name to be shamed and in justice and common decency we should be allowed to live to prove our innocence. He then said no, not a new trial; only by cooperating will there be a basis to ask for commutation. Look here, Julius, he said, you didn't deny that you do not know anything about this espionage. I certainly did and furthermore did you read the record, sir. He said he did not but countered by saying you had dealings with Bentley. I never did and if you read the record she said on the stand she did not know me and never met me. You had dealings with Gold didn't you. Of course I didn't. He said on the stand he never knew me or met me. You should have read the record to be familiar with the facts. Oh, I read a newspaper account of it. (It is interesting to note how they are convinced of their own lies and of course they will not stick to the record.)

Listen Julius, I was just sent here but if you agree I will bring someone to see you who is thoroughly familiar with the case and you will try to convince him you have cooperated with the government. What do you want to do, have him convince me I am guilty when I am not. You want him to put ideas in my head you will only be satisfied when I say the things you want me to say but I will not lie about this matter.

Look, Julius, he said, Gordon Dean, the head of the Atomic Energy Commission is a very good friend of mine and if he is convinced that you have cooperated fully and told all you know about espionage he will speak to the President and recommend clemency. I don't know anything about espionage since I am innocent and I think you should tell the Attorney General to recommend clemency because it is the just, humane and proper thing to do in this case. Our country has a reputation to maintain in the world and many of its friends are outraged at the barbaric sentence and the lack of justice in this case.

I know there has been a lot of publicity in this case but that is not germane; what is the point is that you have to convince the officials that you have cooperated. Well, Julius, why did your brother-in-law involve you. I believe he did it to save his own skin also to try to make himself out to be a minor innocent dupe dominated by someone else so that he should not be held accountable for his own actions. Besides the government had caught the Greenglasses with the goods and they had to find some way to mitigate their own punishment. With my background of being fired for alleged communism from government service, because I was a union organizer and since he was a relative and knew me intimately and we had violent quarrels and there existed personal animosity between us, I was falsely involved. Also the prosecution saw a chance to make great political capital out of "communist-spy-atom-bomb" and my wife and I became scapegoats, wee straws tossed around by the political controversies that raged in the cold war. Why not go to the Greenglasses and get them to cooperate to tell the truth about this frameup.

You yourself Mr. Bennett, as head of the Prison Bureau know that Greenglass and Gold were together in the Tombs for 9 months, discussing the case, studying notes from a big looseleaf covered book, rehearsing testimony, talking to FBI agents, the prosecution and their attorneys. You know this because the records of the Tombs will show it and yet your department refused to give us an opportunity to subpoena these records to prove this. You know that Greenglass was coached on the A bomb sketch testimony both verbally and from notes. You know the prosecutor permitted the Greenglasses to perjure themselves. You know the prosecution caused Schneider to perjure himself. You know the government is preventing my wife's family from coming forth with exculpatory testimony. You know that the prosecution has exculpatory evidence that they are withholding from the court. In short we did not get a fair trial and we were framed. Now you want us to admit that their big lie is the truth. That we can never do. Sure, Mr. Bennett, we will cooperate fully - give us our day in court and under oath from the witness stand we will repeat the truth and at the same time we will be able to subpoena witnesses to prove our claim. That is the way to give us justice. Oh, no, Julius, no new trial; only by cooperating can you help yourself. But you can have the District Attorney to agree to one of our motion. Then we will put up or shut up and I am sure we will be vindicated. No, that is not germane; you have to cooperate with the government.

How about the death sentence. Even if the verdict were a true one, which we vehemently deny, we never should have gotten such a severe sentence. The history of our country in freeing war criminals, nazi and fascist, in not putting to death traitors and spies and yet for the first time the Rosenbergs are the worst criminals in all our history. You know as a reasoning man this is not so. All the facts in the case, the trial record and the sentence prove it was a means of coercion. The humane, proper and just action would be for our lives to be spared. We are a leading, peaceful country with a great prestige in the world and we must consider what the people will think about the fact that our government says to two people cooperate or die. Remember it would be in the best interest of our country to commute our sentence of death. "But Julius, I am giving you the opportunity to cooperate" he said.

Since Judge Kaufman made a terrible blunder with this outrageous sentence and he has the bull by the tail and he can't let go. That's right, Julius, we need you to help him change this sentence and you can do this by telling all you know. I cannot bail him out for his mistake for we never should have received this sentence and in fact we should never have been brought to trial.

Julius, all the courts upheld the constitution many times and all the officials in Washington believe you guilty. Why most everybody

believes you guilty. You know that only one appeals court upheld the verdict of the original trial. Denial of certiorari does not pass on the merits of the case. At all other court actions we didn't get a hearing but only the right to file papers. This is the form of the law - not its spirit. Always such haste because they are afraid we will prove our innocence. Also people like Dr. Urey, Prof. Einstein, scientists, lawyers, men of letters, have grave doubts about the case after reading the record. The Pope, 3,000 Christian Church leaders, prominent rabbis and millions of people have asked for clemency. No, Julius, the Pope did not ask for clemency. Yes, he did and I have the articles from the Osservatore Romano to prove it. We had the record printed, the one that records the entire proceedings of the trial and people read it and they came away with grave doubts about the justice of the verdict. This record is available and will be read and the only way to cleanse this damning record is to let us live so we can prove our innocence.

Julius, the trial not being fair, the sentence being too severe and all the publicity are not germane to the issue; the only way is for you to cooperate and convince the officials in Washington they will have a basis to ask for clemency.

All these three years you say I am not telling the truth then if I say what you want me to say that would be cooperating and then it would be the truth. In good conscience I could not lend myself to this practice and I must say in effect this pressure on us is cruel and unconscionable. The only decent thing to do is to tell Mr. Brownell to recommend clemency.

It was 12:00 o'clock when he went in to see Ethel for a $\frac{1}{2}$ hour now and then they brought me into the women's wing and he continued to try to browbeat us for another $\frac{1}{2}$ hour till 1:00 p.m. Ethel will tell you about what took place during this hour.

At the end of our session the Warden walked into the women's wing and asked what is this all about and I told him Mr. Brownell sent Mr. Bennett to tell us if we cooperated with the government he would recommend clemency to the President. You will note the Warden was not present when the offer was made.

After I was in my cell again after 1:00 p.m. Mr. Bennett came over and he tried to convince me again to let him bring people who are familiar with the case and "you would submit to answer questions of what you know about this". Then I said why this would be like brainwashing, Mr. Bennett. He then asked if he could come to see me again and I said yes if he brings good news.

Ethel and I resolved not to see anyone except when you are present also. I have you a few of the details as best I can recollect them. I also told you some more of what took place at our last consultation. Excuse the penmanship, the rambling and the discontinuity but these are

the true facts. The interview and visit was not routine; it was well planned, cold and calculated mental torture. In an arrogant manner, in utter disregard for ethics, justice, plain common decency and humanity we were told in effect cooperate or die - a dirty deal which the government needs to help hide a vicious frameup against two innocent people, in order to make political capital with this case and our lives.

Yes, they run the government, the courts and the press but they are beginning to worry about the people for they are sovereign and will not let this gross miscarriage of justice to stand.

This terror was visited on two defenseless people but it could not succeed because we are right and we refused to abandon our principles, our belief in democracy, freedom and the integrity of the individual. The people must be told all about what took place for there is great danger in our land if this fascist stuff is not stopped now. Anyway you look at it as it happened last Tuesday, we saw what police state methods means and it is terrifying to behold. After all the buildup in the newspapers they weakly deny that they made a dirty deal because they were exposed. The great difficulty is that by their control of the mass media of information they are continuously in small doses brain washing the readers and listeners about our case and the public is misinformed. Every effort must be made to spread the truth.

We must live to defeat the plans of the Justice Department to kill us because they couldn't use us. I have faith that the people will learn the facts and save our lives and force the courts to stay our execution in order to see that we get justice in the time honored tradition of our great American heritage. What will be the answer of America to all this? We are still confident that the good name of our country will be maintained and we will live.

All my love —

Julie

You can understand counselor, that it isn't possible to remember all the words of the conversations that took place but if the brain washing session were recorded all that I wrote would be the gist of what took place stripped of fancy words and transparent camouflage. In effect he told me you must understand we control the courts and you'll never get anywhere there. Also he displayed an utter disregard for the feelings and conscience of the people of the world as if to say we call the tune and if they don't like it they can lump it. Besides it is apparent that he has a contempt for democracy and the traditional freedoms of our country and believes in an authoritarian approach to this matter. In so many words he said, only if I become an informer, do and say things that satisfy the officials in Washington, then they will let us live. Here in practice they show the meaning of

all the fine words that they give lip service to. These are acts of desperation, signs of a deep illness and I fear that in the moments of madness they will disregard better judgment and the sane counsel of calm and intelligent responsible leaders of the government and in frustration and hate commit double murder.

I have read your papers on the writ of mandamus action and on the motion of illegal sentence and the law and logic of our argument is unassailable and without doubt will raise substantial questions of law. Why the courts don't even bother to read and study the questions we raise. They don't even make a pretense of going through the motions of even giving us the form of the law. It seems to me that when it comes to our case there is no law any more. Then the courts have deteriorated to the point that they are merely appendages to an autocratic police force and in political cases the rights of defendants and the protection of the constitution no longer operates. These are plain facts and I think that each and everyone of our legal papers should be printed in many thousands of copies and should receive wide distribution to inform America that it is happening here.

We are supposed to be sophisticated people and we've read a great deal yet would you believe it that even after the "browbeating" I am still amazed that it actually took place. Incidentally, I think our concise and poignant statement was an excellent one because it told the true story, plainly for everybody to see.

I must say for Ethel that she is indeed a gem, a most marvelous and heroic woman. Although the strain has been very severe I am proud that we were able to successfully resist the mental torture. It is good to know that all of us are doing our utmost. When, oh when, will our agony be over and how soon will we see some daylight? We are waiting and hoping to hear the good news soon.

As ever, Julie

P. S. Please send me copies of all your legal papers and copies of the printed material the committee puts out. (We haven't received any of this stuff in months). Thanks JR

8. Affidavit of Morton Sobell giving details of his arrest:

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss:

Morton Sobell, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am one of the defendants herein and I make this affidavit in the interest of justice and in furtherance of my rights as an American born and brought up in this country.

On Wednesday, August 16, 1950 at about 8:00 p.m. we had just finished our dinner in our apartment in Mexico City in the United States of Mexico, and while my wife and I were lingering over our coffee there was a knock on the door. My older daughter opened the door and three men burst into the room with drawn guns and bodies poised for shooting; these men did not ask my name, did not say what they wanted. I demanded to see a warrant, or some other legal process. No reply, except some vague charge that I was one "Johnny Jones" and that I robbed a bank in Acapulco in the sum of \$15,000.00 was made. Of course, I vehemently denied the charge and tried to show them my papers, visas, etc., to prove that I was no bank robber.

One of the men showed a piece of metal in his hand and said they were police. They were dressed in civilian clothes. A fourth man came later. He also was in civilian clothes.

Only about 10 minutes lapsed from the time that they came till they hustled me out, and that was after I insisted on calling the American Embassy; but without being permitted to do so.

They picked me up bodily and carried me down from the fourth floor to the ground floor. In the street I kept shouting for the police. A taxi was hailed and they opened the door; tried to force me into the taxi; when two more men came in and beat me over the head with black jacks until I lost consciousness. I woke up in the taxi and I was stretched horizontally at the feet of the three men.

When the car stopped in front of a building, they ordered me to get up; they told me to get into the building, but not to make a scene or they would plug me. We walked to the elevator; we went upstairs, and we went into an office. They sat me down and a slim, tall, dark man came over; he looked at me. I asked him what it was all about. He slapped me in the face and told me that they were the ones that were asking questions. At that point I discovered that my head was bloody and my shirt bespattered with blood.

However, they asked me no questions, but they photographed me in several poses. We spent in that building from approximately 8:30 p.m. till 4:00 a.m. At 12:00 midnight, they offered me something to eat; but I had no appetite for food. During all the time no one questioned me. Some persons who identified themselves as officers to guard me chatted with me but expressed ignorance of the reason I was there.

At 4:00 a.m. I was moved into a large four door Packard and seated in the rear with two armed men, one on each side of me. At that moment, the same tall thin man came to the door and spoke to my guards in English saying to them "if he makes any trouble, shoot him".

The driver of the car, who apparently was the leader of the expedition, and who answered to the name of "Julio" told me they were taking me to the Chief of the Mexican police for further action. With a number of stops for one reason or another, we drove on till about 6:00 p.m. At that time Julio tried to make a phone call, or he did make one, and he told me that he was trying to get the Chief of Police. The same thing happened at about 10:00 p.m. and at midnight, on August 17th, telling me that he was trying to make sure that the Chief of Police would be available.

At about 1:30 we arrived at Nueva Lorado, we stopped in front of a building, and Julio went into the building and returned in about ten minutes and told me that he had spoken to the Chief and that the Chief told him to take me across the border and let me go.

We stopped at the Mexican customs on the Mexican side of the bridge, across the Rio Grande marking the border. No examination was made of my baggage and then we waited around in the car for about ten minutes. Julio returned and we started onward. When we reached the bridge, which as heretofore stated marks the boundary between the U. S. A. and Mexico, our car was flagged. We stopped and the front door opened. A man entered with a badge in his hand and stated that he was a United States agent and he remained in the car. When we arrived at the United States Customs I was directed to sign a card after they searched my baggage and myself. They handcuffed me and placed me in jail where I remained for five days, after which time I was taken to New York City.

Morton Sobell

Sworn to before me this 4th day of
April, 1951. Sol Paikin, Commissioner
of Deeds, New York City. Residing in
Bronx City. New York County Clerk's
No. 40. Commission expires Sept. 28, 1952

9. Justice Frankfurter stated in an opinion on June 19, 1953:

"On the assumption that the sentences against the Rosenbergs are to be carried out at 11 o'clock tonight, their counsel ask this Court to stay their execution until opportunity has been afforded to them to invoke the constitutional prerogative of clemency. The action of this Court, and the division of opinion

in vacating the stay granted by Mr. Justice Douglas are, of course, a factor in the situation which arose in the last hour. It is not for this Court even remotely to enter into the domain of clemency reserved by the Constitution exclusively to the President. But the Court must properly take into account the possible consequences of a stay or a denial of a stay of execution of death sentences upon making an appeal for executive clemency. Were it established that counsel are correct in their assumption that the sentences of death are to be carried out at 11 p.m. tonight, I believe that it would be right and proper for this Court formally to grant a stay with a proper time-limit to give appropriate opportunity for the process of executive clemency to operate. I justifiably assume, however, that the time for the execution has not been fixed as of 11 o'clock tonight. Of course, I respectfully assume that appropriate consideration will be given to a clemency application by the authority constitutionally charged with the clemency function."

TRANSLATION

UNITED STATES OF MEXICO

NATIONAL TELEGRAMS

DTC NU-49 NUT 32.50/s OFFICIAL (CR)

NUEVO LAREDO, TAMPS., AUGUST 19, MEXICO, D.F. 10.50

(TO): CHIEF OF THE OFFICE OF MIGRATION
DEPT. OF STATE
MEXICO, D.F.

NUMBER 1920. MEXICAN CONSULATE, LAREDO, TEXAS INFORMS ME
ON DEPORTATION FROM MEXICO TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
THE NORTH AMERICAN, MORTON SOBELL WHICH TOOK PLACE 3:45
A.M. YESTERDAY BY SECRET SERVICE AGENTS OF THE CAPITOL
(Mexico City) WHO EVADED THE VIGILANCE OF THE MIGRATION
SERVICE. I PASS THIS ON FOR YOUR FULLEST INFORMATION.
RESPECTFULLY

MIGRATION.--RAFAEL ARREDUNDO CES

GENERAL DELEGATION OF IMMIGRATION
DEPARTMENT OF MIGRATION
BUREAU OF REGISTRATION

CLASSIFIER

2

From the Files

35563

To the Chief of the Office of Population
Nuevo Laredo, Tamp.

I acknowledge to you that this office was duly informed via telegram, Number 1920, on the date of August 19th past, that Agents of the Secret Service deported the North American Morton Sobell, evading the vigilance of the Migration Service. As of this date, efforts are being made before the Chief of the aforesaid Service to the end that in the future the requirements of migration will not again be omitted.

Courteously,

(Official stamp "Despachado
Sept. 11, 1950)
co.c.p. Rev. y Ofit de Doom
--Control--amb/gvr
Tel. s/n.s./exp.

Effective Suffrage, No Reallocation
Mexico, D.F., Sept. 6, 1950
The Assistant Chief of Department
(signed) Enrique J. Palacios

TRANSLATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Secretariat
of
Foreign Relations

Branch Office GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF
THE COMMISSION DIRECTOR OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF EMIGRATION
Serial No. IV/230(73-26)/112414 624537
Re: HORTON SOBELL and wife their
exit from Mexico.
Mexico, D.F., Sept. 13, 1950.

Department of State
Bureau of Population
Department of Migration
Mexico City.

The Consulate of Mexico in Laredo, Texas, in official document 2746, of August 18th just past, reports to this Bureau the following:

"This Consulate via the Office of Migration in Nuevo Laredo Tamps., was informed that yesterday before dawn there was delivered to the North American authorities of the FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) at this border, a person who had been residing in the Capital (Mexico City).

This same Office of Migration in Nuevo Laredo, Tamps., asked this Consulate to investigate the identity of the person handed over to the aforementioned authorities, as well as the means by which he was delivered.

Today in the afternoon, I commissioned Hector Daniel Oregon, Chancellor assigned to this Consulate on my behalf to carry out the investigations required in this case. Having presented himself before the North American Office of Immigration in this city (Laredo), he obtained the information which is supplied below:

"At 3:45 A.M. today, there was delivered to the authorities of the FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) as well as to the Immigration authorities of this country (U.S.A.), Mr. Morton Sobell and wife Helen Sobell, both North American citizens by birth, the former having been born in the City of New York, N.Y., U.S.A., on March 11, 1917. The delivery of these persons was made by the Agents of the Secret Service Police of the Federal District, as it will be found recorded in the files of the Office of Immigration in Laredo, Texas. The two said persons were brought from the Capital of the Mexican Republic."

"As additional information, it is known that the authorities of this country (U.S.A.) were searching for Mr. Morton Sobell, accusing him of espionage. Attached to this letter, I take the liberty of forwarding to you a clipping from the newspaper The Laredo Times of this city, containing information concerning the seizure of the North American Morton Sobell. The above information was supplied to the Office of Migration (Mexican) in Nuevo Laredo, Tamps., today at 4:30 P.M."

Allow me to draw your attention to the enclosed newspaper clipping

which was mentioned in the above quoted report, and I repeat the assurances of my courteous consideration.

Effective Suffrage; No reelection
By the Office of the Sub Secretary
in Charge of the Office of the
Sub Director General.
(signed) Antonio Canale Urueta

JAC/org.-47446
(signed): "Joe."

TRANSMITTAL

GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF CONSULAR SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF MIGRATION
BUREAU OF REGISTRATION

11.

4/350.8" 60"/2543

37948

Filed.

(to)

Undersecretary of Foreign Relations
in Charge of the Office
Mexico City

In answer to your very courteous letter No. 624537 of the 13th inst., from the Directorate of the Consular Service, permit me to acknowledge to you that this Secretariat has been informed that Mr. Norton Sobell and his wife Helen Sobell, both North American nationals, were delivered to the North American authorities of the FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation).

Please accept my most fulsome thanks for the information sent and for the forwarding of the clipping from the newspaper, "The Laredo Times" of Nuevo Laredo, Texas, U.S.A., and I repeat to you my attentive and distinguished consideration.

Effective Suffrage, No Re-election
Mexico City, Sept. 23, 1950
The Chief of the Department
(signed) Arcadio Ojeda Garcia.
(Stamp of the Dept. of Migration
dated Sept. 23, 1950)

AIRTEL

8/11/55

SAC
DIV. 1
DIV. 2
DIV. 3
DIV. 4
SEC. 1
SEC. 2
SEC. 3
SEC. 4
SEC. 5
SEC. 6
SEC. 7
SEC. 8
SEC. 9
SEC. 10
SEC. 11
SEC. 12
SEC. 13
SEC. 14
SEC. 15
SEC. 16

PORTLAND (100-9004)

DIRECTOR, FBI

OREGON COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

By report received 8/11/55, [REDACTED] who has provided reliable information in the past, told of meeting promoted by subject group night of 8/8/55 at home of DONALD [REDACTED] and ELBERTA WOLLAM [REDACTED] Portland, key figures, Portland Division. Approximately 20 present. Featured speaker at meeting was YURI SUHL (or KURA SOUHL), described as a writer from New York. SUHL strongly denounced Justice Department and FBI and suggested his listeners draw up petition calling for ouster of Attorney General BROWNELL. Such a petition was drawn up by JOHN MACKENZIE, active CP member, recently convicted for contempt of Congress, [REDACTED] b7d b2

According to [REDACTED] most of those present signed this petition, which, as far as informant could learn, was to be sent to Justice Department. [REDACTED] should not ascertain who actually took physical possession of petition after meeting. Two other petitions signed were for freeing of SOBELL and against atom bomb. b7d

SANTOIANA

REGISTERED

WGB:jf

2 - New York

3 - [REDACTED]

(8)

100-107111-1794

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 13 1955	
FBI-NEW YORK	
R. M. Miller	

AIRTEL

244 OF 1950

Informant stated LAWSON advised she had been to Atlanta, Georgia to attend some type of meeting on segregation and also to Atlantic City, New Jersey, dates unknown. At this time she displayed literature she had received from what she termed "The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell". She informed she had been told the Sobell committee had secured some "startling" new evidence to the effect the Rosenbergs were innocent and "they" (apparently referring to the committee) expected to be able to secure Sobell's release with this evidence soon. LAWSON did not elaborate further on this information and furnished no inkling as to the nature of the evidence referred to. This office will follow this matter closely and any additional information received will be immediately supplied.

WAS

NET man
100-8665
(7)

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
AUG 5 1965
FBI - NEW YORK
R. Quinlan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

9-73

REPORT MADE AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI	DATE WHEN MADE AUG 15 1955	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/3-5/55	REPORT MADE BY HARRY C. JUNG klm
TITLE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, Aka			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C; INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Informants advise St. Louis Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL in the Rosenberg Case held meetings and sponsored social functions Jan. through June, 1955. Local officers identified as CLARA MAE PERKINS and OLIVE HEFFNER, Co-Chairmen. Aims and purposes are to secure new trial for MORTON SOBELL and to effect his transfer from Alcatraz to another Federal penitentiary. Subversive ramifications set forth.

- P* -

DETAILS:

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

All informants utilized in this report have furnished reliable information in the past unless otherwise indicated.

I. ORIGIN, SCOPE, AND GENERAL ACTIVITIES

b1



APPROVED AND FORWARDED 2 -	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 100-10711-1794
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 6 - Bureau (100-387835) (RM) 1 - AC of S, G-2, Chicago (RM) 1 - AC of S, G-2, St. Louis (RM) 1 - ONI, Chicago (RM) 1 - OSI, Chanute Field (RM) 2 - New York (100-10711) (RM) 2 - St. Louis (100-11226)		SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED AUG 19 1955 FBI NEW YORK APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF

PROPERTY OF FBI—This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

DECLASSIFIED BY
712615~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SL 100-11726

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] (C)

On February 11, 1955, SL T-3 advised that on January 27, 1955, representatives of the SLCSJMSRC distributed literature in the 700 block of North Union Boulevard, St. Louis. This literature urged that correspondence be directed to the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D. C., requesting that MORTON SOBELL be transferred from Alcatraz to another Federal penitentiary.

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] (C)

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] (C)

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] (C)

[REDACTED] b1

SL 100-11726

On April 12, 1955, SL T-3 advised that on March 20, 1955, representatives of the SLCSJMSRC distributed literature in the 700 block of North Union Boulevard, St. Louis. This literature consisted of a leaflet entitled "The Scientist in Alcatraz", which dealt with questions and answers concerning the case of SOBELL.

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b1

b1

b1

b1

b1

*Per [unclear] [unclear]
to [unclear] did [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear]*

SL 100-11726

b1

b1

b1

II. OFFICERS

b1

On March 15, 1955, SL T-9 advised that HAVEN PERKINS had been a member of the Communist Party for a number of years and was currently a member of the industrial area of the Communist Party of St. Louis. The informant noted that PERKINS acted as Chairman at a meeting of this area held on March 13, 1955 at 4161 St. Louis Avenue, St. Louis.

The Communist Party is an organization designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

THOMAS A. YOUNGLOVE and JOSEPH SCHOEMEHL, who have furnished reliable information in the past and who testified as Government witnesses in the St. Louis Smith Act trial in 1954, have identified CLARA MAE PERKINS as a Communist Party member. These individuals testified in the trial that CLARA MAE PERKINS was an instructor at the Basic Training Institute, the official Communist Party training school in St. Louis, in 1946.

SL 100-11726

According to SL T-9, SL T-10, and SL T-11, CLARA MAE PERKINS during 1954 and 1955 concentrated her activities in Communist Party front groups. SL T-11 advised on November 15, 1954, that at a meeting of the St. Louis Chapter of the CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS held on November 2, 1954, CLARA MAE PERKINS was appointed Chairman of the Job or Publicity Committee of the St. Louis Chapter of the CRC.

The CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS is an organization designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

JOSEPH SCHOEMER, previously described, and who was formerly a member of the Communist Party for the purpose of furnishing information to the FBI, has advised that from 1945 to 1950, OLIVE HEFFNER was an active member of the Communist Party.

According to SL T-9, SL T-10, and SL T-11, HEFFNER during recent years has concentrated her activities in Communist Party front groups.

III. STATED AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

On August 5, 1955, SL T-2 advised that the aims and purposes of the SLCSJMSRC were to secure a new trial for MORTON SOBELL and to effect his transfer from Alcatraz to another Federal penitentiary.

IV. SUBVERSIVE RAMIFICATIONS

A. Communist Party Connections

Connections with the Communist Party on the part of the SLCSJMSRC consist primarily of affiliations of the officers of the organization with the Communist Party as described in Section II of this report.

In addition, SL T-11 advised on January 1, 1955, that the principal activities of the Communist Party - USA, District 21, were concentrated in various Communist Party front organizations and that the SLCSJMSRC was one of these organizations.

SL 100-11726

B. Implementation of Communist Party Line

Communist Party Line

"Over a year and a half ago, ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG were laid to rest - - but the conscience of America was not buried with them. Americans with all sorts of political opinions have continued to speak up against this execution which horrified the world and served to dishonor our country's name. . . ."

"It has taken the form of seeking justice for MORTON SOBELL, who was sentenced to entombment for 30 years at Alcatraz as part of the same frame-up which killed the ROSENBERGS, was convicted with the same sort of trumped-up testimony that is now being blown to bits with the confessions of former FBI informer HARVEY MATUSOW, that he had borne false witness against guiltless victims."

Daily Worker
February 14, 1955,
p. 5

SLCSJMSRC Line

"Should a man spend 30 years in Alcatraz on the word of liars? MORTON SOBELL, a young scientist and father of two children, sits in Alcatraz today. He was put there by the same kind of testimony exposed in the above headlines. He was put there by the same discredited ROY COHN, who coached HARVEY MATUSOW."

"SOBELL was convicted of 'conspiracy to commit espionage' in the trial with ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG, who went to the electric chair wearing their innocence. One witness testified against SOBELL, a man named MAX ELITCHER. Judge KAUFMAN told the jury: 'If you do not believe the testimony of MAX ELITCHER as it pertains to SOBELL, then you must acquit the defendant SOBELL.' ELITCHER admitted lying to the Government, admitted being afraid of a perjury charge, admitted hoping to escape a prison sentence by testifying against SOBELL."

Flyer entitled
"Lying Witness,
Coached by a Lying
Prosecutor" issued
by the National

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SL 100-11726

Communist Party Line

SLCSJMSRC Line

Committee to Secure
Justice for MORTON
SOBELL and distributed
in St. Louis by the
SLCSJMSRC, 3/30/55
(SL T-4).

- P* -

-7-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SL 100-11726

Careful consideration has been given to the use of temporary symbols in this report and those symbols utilized are deemed necessary.

LEADS

THE ST. LOUIS DIVISION

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Will follow and report further activities of the SLCSJMSRC and Communist infiltration therein.

INFORMANTS

<u>Identity of Informant</u>	<u>Date of Activity And/or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to Whom Furnished</u>	<u>File No. where Located</u>
SL T-1 is [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	CARL R. O'CONNOR	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	[REDACTED]
b1 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	[REDACTED]
SL T-2 is [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	FRANCIS I. LUNDQUIST	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	[REDACTED]
b1 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	EDMUND J. BIRCH	[REDACTED]

SL 100-11726

<u>Identity of Informant</u>	<u>Date of Activity And/or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to Whom Furnished</u>	<u>File No. where Located</u>
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SL T-2
(continued)

EDMUND J.
BIRCH

b1

Instant
Report

SL T-3 is

DAVID W.
YATES

b1

SL T-4 is

CARL R.
O'CONNOR

b1

"A Lying Witness, 4/7/55
Coached by a
Lying Prosecutor"

100-11726-
1A-122

SL T-5 is

WALTER A.
HILGENDORF

b1

-ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE -
(CONTINUED)

HERMAN LUBIN

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

BOWLING GREEN 9-5747

39 Broadway
22 DEWEY STREET, NEW YORK 6

August 16th, 1955

Federal Bureau of Investigation,
290 Broadway,
New York, New York.

Gentlemen:

On June 10th, 1955, my wife and I received a letter and the enclosed literature from the Sobell Committee, 1050 Sixth Avenue, New York City 18, signed by Helen Sobell. Again on August 4th, 1955, we received another letter signed by A. A. Heller, 104 East 37th Street, New York City 16. We do not know how our name got on their mailing list and we certainly do not relish it.

These are being forwarded to you by me as a public duty.

Very truly yours,

Herman Lubin

HL:elb
Encs:

*signed nominating petition for
Congressman J. Davis Jr. for the position
of Councilman from the Borough of
Manhattan in the 1945 NY City election.*

100-107111-1797

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 17 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	
Merichon	

acknowledge

OFFICE MEMORANDUM * UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, CHICAGO (100-25530)
FROM : SA RICHARD F. ALLEN
SUBJECT: CHICAGO SOBELL COMMITTEE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: 8-17-55

On July 7, 1955, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] a Panel Source who has furnished reliable information in the past and whose name must be protected with a T symbol, furnished the writer in person with a typewritten report concerning a June, 1955 Chicago Sobell Committee meeting held at 410 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. This report is being retained in [REDACTED]

This informant reported that approximately 275 to 300 persons attended the above-mentioned meeting, which was held under the auspices of the Chicago Sobell Committee in memory of the ROSENBERGS, who were executed on June 19, 1953.

The informant reported that the following individuals were seated on the speakers' platform:

Rabbi S. BURR YAMPOL
GALE SONDERGAARD
SYLVIA FISHER
Mr. ANGUS CAMERON

RFA:DEB

(11)

- 2 - New York (Registered)
 - (2 - 100- [REDACTED] New York Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, aka.)
- 2 - Los Angeles (Registered)
 - (1 - 100- [REDACTED])
 - (1 - 100- [REDACTED] Los Angeles Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, aka.)
- 6 - Chicago
 - (1 [REDACTED])
 - (1 [REDACTED])
 - (1 [REDACTED])
 - (1 [REDACTED])
 - (1 [REDACTED])
 - (1 [REDACTED])

100-107111-1798

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 22 1955	
FBI - CHICAGO	

Minister

The informant further reported that after Rabbi YAMPOL gave the invocation in which he said, "The souls of the ROSENBERGs are not dead and we must remain devoted to them and although the United States is the best place in the world, much remains to be done to improve justice," he introduced the first speaker for the evening, Miss GALE SONDERGAARD, who had come from Hollywood just for this occasion. It was reported that Miss SONDERGAARD first spoke of the Rosenberg Memorial held the previous Friday evening on June 17, 1955, under the auspices of the Los Angeles Sobell Committee and mentioned the highlights of that meeting concerning speeches given by DALTON TRUMBALL and Mrs. ROSE SOBELL. It was further reported that Miss SONDERGAARD's speech was built around three key words; heart, humanity and fraternity. She stated that the ROSENBERGs reveal the stature of the human heart and that they are symbols of its greatness. She stated that their stand (the ROSENBERGs') was the turning point of world revulsion against Mc Carthyism and that "we" are unworthy to even give tribute to them since "we" failed to save them.

It was further reported that Miss SONDERGAARD drew analogy between the ROSENBERGs and JOHN BROWN. SONDERGAARD stated that JOHN BROWN was captured in 1859 by ROBERT E. LEE and within four years the Emancipation Proclamation had embodied what BROWN was fighting for. According to SONDERGAARD, BROWN was ahead of his time, as were the ROSENBERGs, who could have loved peace freely in 1955. SONDERGAARD stated that the ROSENBERGs have done much more dead than have many who are alive; this was true also of JOHN BROWN.

The informant reported that SONDERGAARD's speech continued by stating that in 1952 MC CARTHY presented a blueprint for the future of our country, without civic pride and human variety. She stated that this plan was prevented from being carried out since the struggle against Fascism gave the people a feeling of equality and fraternity. SONDERGAARD continued by saying that these people began to read and learn history when a group of small arrogant men, fearing knowledge on the part of others, tried to put down reason through the censorship of thought and investigation. SONDERGAARD attacked the banning of books, ideas, and variety. She stated that the peoples of the world learned of the variety of America from the same books we are banning while we are espousing what they

CG 100-25530

had overthrown. She stated that now heart and humanity are on the march and nothing can stop them.

The informant reported that SONDERGAARD stated that "Salt of the Earth" is an example of the outlawing of a presentation of the real situation. She stated that her husband is engaged in working to have the picture shown and spent three months this past Spring in Chicago attempting to remove the ban on the picture. According to Miss SONDERGAARD, her husband had stated that Chicago exemplified fraternity among the Negroes, national groups, workers, students in the universities, and professional groups, and the fact that we will soon be able to see the film shows that we have awakened.

The informant reported that SONDERGAARD, then drew an analogy between the ROSENBERGs and the Dreyfus Case. She stated that she (Miss SONDERGAARD) has played Madame DREYFUS in the movie, Life of EMILE ZOLA, in the days when the U.S. permitted movies about the defenders of freedom. SONDERGAARD stated that ZOLA saved DREYFUS by awakening a nation capable of fraternity and that we can win the freedom of SOBELL by only awakening the latent fraternity of the U.S.

The informant reported that the second speaker was Mrs. SYLVIA FISHER, who was introduced as one who had worked long and hard in behalf of the ROSENBERGs and SOBELL. The informant reported that she gave a fund-raising appeal and stated that the only tribute possible is the vindication of the ROSENBERGs and freedom for SOBELL. She stated that although the ROSENBERGs could not be freed they fortunately had a second chance to show their devotion, namely SOBELL. She stated that there is a new legal firm in New York which is working hard to discover new evidence which will enable SOBELL's case to again be brought to court, also mentioning that STEPHEN LOVE, from Chicago, is also working on it. Mrs. FISHER stated that it was their hope to bring SOBELL's case to trial by this coming Fall, but much money was needed. She indicated that about \$5000 was the goal for Chicago to be raised in two months. She stated that \$600 was collected at a reception for Miss SONDERGAARD the previous evening and \$1030 was collected and pledged for this evening. The informant

CG 100-25530

reported that Mrs. FISHER reported that the Hyde Park Sobell Committee pledged \$300 and MANDEL Terman gave \$50.

The informant reported that the last speaker for the evening was Mr. ANGUS CAMERON, publisher of "False Witness" and "The Judgement of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg." According to this source, CAMERON's speech was an attack on censorship and investigation of the press and books. He stated that since the professional witness and paid liar is now common knowledge puts the ROSENBERG and SOBELL cases in a new light. CAMERON continued that there were at least five confessed informers and the government regularly used liars to send people to jail, deprive them of their jobs and sometimes even take away their lives. He said it was a fact that as of 1 A.M., Friday, June 17th, that there was a close connection between certain confessed liars and the Rosenberg case. He stated that the BENJAMIN SMILD case in Dayton, Ohio, has bared the fact that HARRY GOLD was a liar and a madman used by Congressional committees and the Department of Justice. He stated that in the SMILD Case, SMILD was indicted for perjury, for saying that GOLD was not a spy. He said that the case boiled down to the word of SMILD versus that of GOLD, plus "only the confused evidence presented by two federal detectives, FBI agents." CAMERON stated that a major break in the case was information on GOLD contained in JOHN WEXLEY's book, "The Judgement of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg." According to CAMERON, the ROSENBERG jury never knew the things reported in WEXLEY's book although this information was in the hands of both the judge and the prosecutors and stating that the drift to sanity began when the ROSENBERGS refused to participate in the "big lie."

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 1799 DATE 8-18-55

CONSISTING OF 1 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM * * * * * UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC (100-25530)

FROM : SA RICHARD F. ALLEN

SUBJECT: CHICAGO SOBELL COMMITTEE
IS - C

DATE 8-18-55

On June 22, 1955, the Security Unit of the Chicago Police Department, an agency which conducts security investigations in the Chicago area, (current informant whose identity must be protected by a T symbol), furnished SE HUGH M. BARNHART with a typewritten report concerning a meeting of the second memorial of the death of the ROSENBERGS held on June 19, 1955, at the Fine Arts Building, 410 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, under the auspices of the Chicago Sobell Committee. The original of the above is retained in 100-25530-954.

According to the informant, it was reported that approximately 265 persons were in attendance at this affair of which approximately 10 persons were Negroes. It was reported that an American flag adorned the left hand side of the stage with a picture of ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG with the caption below the picture, "Never let them change the truth of our innocence."

RFA:sjo
(31)

3 - New York (100-25530-954)
(1-100-) (NCSJRC)

(1-100-) (LACSJRC)

REGIS

INDEXED
FILED
AUG 22 1955
FBI - NEW YORK

R. Minichae
100-107111-1800

CG 100-25530

The informant reported that the meeting was held for the purpose of collecting funds to vindicate the name of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG and to finance a new trial for MORTON SOBELL who is now serving a 30 year prison term in Alcatraz for his participation in the conspiracy to commit espionage. The informant also reported that this meeting was to commemorate the second memorial to the death of the ROSENBERGS.

This informant reported that there was considerable literature set up at a table at the entrance at the hall along with two books that were on display. The names of the books were "False Witness", published by ANGUS CAMERON. The author of the other book was JOHN WEXLEY. The informant reported that WEXLEY is writing the results of 3 years of investigation into the ROSENBERG - SOBELL Case in a book entitled "The Judgement of ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG."

According to the informant, the above meeting commenced at 8:45 p.m. and the invocation was read by Rabbi BURR S. YAMPOL. The informant reported that seated beside the speaker's platform were GALE SONDERGAARD, who is the wife of HERBERT HIEBERMAN, who recently produced the Communist Party propaganda film, "Salt of the Earth", ANGUS CAMERON, SYLVIA FISHER, who according to the informant, appears to have taken over as head of the Chicago Sobell Committee.

The informant reported that Rabbi YAMPOL chaired the meeting and introduced GALE SONDERGAARD whom he stated had just arrived from Los Angeles where she spoke at a meeting similar to this one which was sponsored by the Los Angeles Sobell Committee. It was reported that the title of SONDERGAARD's speech was "Fraternity and Brotherhood of the World."

SONDERGAARD, in her speech, stated that she was convinced that Fraternity and Brotherhood certainly existed in the United States and went on to say that the picture in which she was so proud to have taken part in was the "Life of EMIL ZOLA", in which she appeared as the wife of ALFRED DREYFUSS, who languished in prison for 12 years before the French people finally decided to do something about it. According to SONDERGAARD, the DREYFUSS Case paralleled that of the present MORTON SOBELL Case, who is now spending his life on Alcatraz Island. She further stated in her speech that it will be the American people who will finally free MORTON SOBELL, the same as the French people secured the release of ALFRED DREYFUSS.

SONDERGAARD continued on with a dramatic speech concerning JOHN BROWN who was executed in the year of 1859 for attempting to seize an arsenal at Harpers Ferry. According to SONDERGAARD, JOHN BROWN's one ambition in life was to fight for the freedom of the Negro people. She also plugged the movie, "Salt of the Earth", produced by her husband, and stated that millions of people

have seen this picture depicting the struggles of the American workers. According to SONDERGAARD, it has been shown in Paris, Berlin, and all the large cities of Europe and even some parts of Asia. The informant reported that Miss SONDERGAARD then stated that even a movie as great as this is, is still barred even in the great city of Chicago, but eventually the people will finally force the showing of this film.

The informant reported that Miss SONDERGAARD concluded by saying that she had attended a large meeting in Los Angeles just a few days ago at which there were approximately 1500 persons in attendance. She stated that it was a meeting the same as this, sponsored by the Los Angeles Sobell Committee and stated that people everywhere are rallying to the defense of MORTON SOBELL and the vindication of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG.

The informant reported that Miss SONDERGAARD was given a standing ovation from the audience and highly praised by Rabbi BURR S. YAMPOL.

The informant reported that Rabbi YAMPOL then introduced SYLVIA FISHER who stated that "The Committee" had at last found a law firm that was willing to take over the case of MORTON SOBELL, and that due to this much money was needed. According to FISHER, it was estimated that it would cost \$100.00 a day to retain these lawyers and also mentioned that the Chicago Sobell Committee had a reception for GALE SONDERGAARD the previous evening on June 18 where the sum of \$600.00 was raised.

SYLVIA FISHER stated that the Chicago Sobell Committee has pledged to raise \$1500.00 or more within the next few months and then called for donations starting from \$100.00.

The informant reported that the Hyde Park - Kenwood Chapter of the Chicago Sobell Committee donated the first \$100.00. It was reported that MANDEL TRUMAN of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship sent a note pledging \$50.00. It was reported that a person named MARTIN MITCHELL dramatically emptied his pockets of \$8.00, proudly stating that this was MARTIN MITCHELL's personal donation. It was reported that OTTO WANIER, Secretary of the Illinois Committee for Peaceful Alternatives drew 2 bills from his wallet together with a note and handed it to one of the ushers, who walked up to the stage and handed the bills and note to SYLVIA FISHER. According to the informant, SYLVIA FISHER stated that this donation was from a friend signed "anonymous" who apparently was OTTO WANIER, who, according to the informant, did not want anyone to know that he is donating money to this or any other group.

SYLVIA FISHER concluded by stating that during the next few months various chapters of the Chicago Sobell Committee would hold various fund raising affairs to enable them to raise approximately \$5,000.00 for the defense of MORTON SOBELL and the vindication of the ROSENBERGS.

The informant reported that Rabbi YAMPOL introduced ANGUS CAMERON one of the featured speakers of the evening who stated that he wanted to praise and compliment Mrs. SANDERGAARD for the fine speech that she had given. CAMERON stated that he remembered a time in this country when it was easy to publish a book but since then times have changed, thanks to BROWNELL, VELDE, JENNER, MC CARTHY, and all the rest, including members of the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee, members of the Un-American Activities Committee, together with Agents of the FBI and Immigration and Naturalization Service.. He further stated that a person spends most of his time on a train from wherever he is riding to the offices of one of these agencies in Washington.

According to the informant, CAMERON played a Mr. SAYPOL, who according to CAMERON, prosecuted and won the conviction of the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL. CAMERON stated that had the ROSENBERG jury known that HARRY GOLD was a "psychopathic liar" they would never have convicted the ROSENBERGS or SOBELL. CAMERON then stated that there was a jury of 12 men and women who recently branded H. GOLD as a liar and it was GOLD's testimony that helped convict the ROSENBERGS and SOBELL.

The informant reported that after the speech by CAMERON, he, CAMERON, came back to present a book to both GALE SANDERGAARD and Rabbi HURR YAMPOL the title of which was "The Judgment of ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG" written by JOHN WEXLEY.

The informant reported that at the conclusion of the meeting, SYLVIA FISHER took the speakers stand and announced that a total of \$1030.00 had been collected at this affair and together with the \$600.00 collected the previous night, made a total of \$1630.00 that will be used to help defray the expenses in obtaining a new trial for MORTON SOBELL.

The informant reported that the affair ended in an orderly manner at approximately 10:50 p.m. and reported the following persons identified by them as present at this affair:

28

Director, FBI (100-387835)

8/18/55

SAC, New York (100-107111)

**NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, aka
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950**

Receipt of SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON dated 4/28/53, at New York. Rebutlet to New York dated 4/7/55. Re New York letter to Bureau dated 6/21/55. Receipt of SA RICHARD A. MINIHAN dated 6/21/55, at New York.

Enclosed herewith are four copies of an Appendix-Witnesses Section to be utilized with the Investigative Summary Report of SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON dated 4/28/53, at New York.

It is to be noted that receipt dated 4/28/53, contains considerable information from technical surveillances, anonymous sources and trash covers. The following sources covered by T symbols were not set forth in the Appendix-Witnesses Section as they were trash covers, anonymous sources or technical surveillances;

T-11, T-114, T-115, T-19, T-27, T-31, T-32, T-33, T-50, T-66, T-127, T-132, T-133, T-137 (identical with T-114), T-139, T-142, T-147, T-148, T-149, T-150, T-152, T-177, T-182, T-215, T-226, T-235, T-236, T-239, T-240, T-246, T-249, T-294, T-305, T-313.

T-316, identified as [REDACTED] and T-151, identified as [REDACTED] also were not set forth.

Encs. (4)

RM

RAM:ETH

100-107111-1801

Letter to Director, FBI
NY 100-107111

In reviewing report of 4/28/53, and in checking original sources, the following errors were noted:

T-71 is [redacted] and not [redacted] as listed on the informant page.

T-172 is [redacted] and not [redacted] as listed on the informant page.

T-229 is [redacted] and not [redacted] as listed on the informant page.

Also in reviewing report of 4/28/53, it was noted that the informant page reflected T-92A to be [redacted] and T-92B to be [redacted]. It was noted, however, that their identities were set forth on page 101 and the T symbols not utilized.

No background information on current informants has been included in this letter in view of the recent instructions in ESACAM Letter 53-51, but at such time as the Department requests a current informant be made available, the Bureau will obtain from the field and submit to the Department detailed background information concerning the informant involved.

The following sources concealed by T symbols were not set forth in the Appendix-Witnesses Section because the NYO is not at this time in possession of information concerning their current status: T-28, T-34, T-37, T-49, T-51, T-52, T-55, T-57, T-58, T-60, T-61, T-62, T-63, T-69, T-71, T-73, T-80, T-81, T-83, T-85, T-86, T-87, T-88, T-89, T-90, T-91, T-92, T-93, T-95, T-96, T-97, T-99, T-101, T-102, T-103, T-104, T-106, T-107, T-108, T-109, T-110, T-112, T-113, T-116, T-117, T-118, T-119, T-120, T-121, T-122, T-123, T-124, T-126, T-128, T-129, T-131, T-134, T-135, T-136, T-140, T-141, T-144, T-145, T-153, T-154, T-155, T-157, T-160, T-168, T-178, T-188, T-190, T-193, T-194, T-204, T-208, T-211, T-212, T-214, T-222, T-224, T-229, T-230, T-231, T-232, identical with T-242, T-237, T-241, T-243, T-245, T-248, T-256, T-258, T-259, T-261, T-262, T-266, T-267, T-271, T-272, T-273, T-276, T-279, T-280, T-281, T-282, T-286, T-288, T-289, T-290, T-291, T-292, T-293, T-297, T-299, T-304, T-306, T-312, T-320, T-321, T-322, T-323 and T-338.

Letter to Director, FBI
NY 100-107111

In order to determine the current status, whereabouts, willingness to testify and, in some instances, background information of these informants, considerable investigation would be required by numerous field offices. Therefore, to avoid unnecessary investigation and delay in this matter it is suggested that if the Department should desire information concerning any of these informants, at that time the NYO will undertake the necessary investigation to comply with the Department's requests.

Concerning these aforementioned sources, it is to be noted that they were mainly utilized for documentation purposes. They also include potential panel sources and confidential sources in 1953, as well as private individuals who furnished information of a limited nature.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX
WITNESSES

T-1:

[REDACTED]

b1

T-2:

This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED]

b7d

T-3:

(Also T-59, T-287 and T-328). This witness is currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Communist Party front group activities. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED]

b7d

T-4:

This witness is a Post Office official, Chicago, Illinois who, because of his official capacity, is unwilling to testify. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED]

b7d

CLASSIFIED BY 4913 AP/mm 3/1/78
EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

out 1/2 100-107111-1801

T-1:

This witness is a private individual who furnished information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and whose willingness to testify is not known at this time. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-6:

This witness is [REDACTED]

b7d

This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED]

T-A2:

(This witness is identical with T-111).

T-A3:

(This witness is identical with T-185).

T-A4:

This witness is an official of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, New York City, whose willingness to testify is not known. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-A5:

(This witness is identical with T-189 and T-308). This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

T-A6: This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-A7: This witness is a police official of the New York City Police Department whose willingness to testify is not known. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-A8: This witness is a police official of the Washington Terminal Police, Washington, D.C., whose willingness to testify is not known. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-A9: This witness is a private individual who furnished information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in confidence. His willingness to testify is not known. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-A10: This witness is [REDACTED] who furnished information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in confidence. [REDACTED] willingness to testify is not known. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-A11: This witness is [REDACTED] willingness to testify is not known. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-A12: This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-113: This witness is an official of the Times Square Branch of the Chase National Bank, 41st Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City. Either he or a designated official will produce records and testify to the contents thereof upon proper issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. This witness is referred to on the following page: 54.

T-116: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Communist Party front group activities. [REDACTED] is unwilling to testify. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-117: This witness is the records of the Security Division, United States Department of State, Washington, D.C. This witness is referred to on the following pages: 47, 48 and 49.

T-118: This witness is another government agency which conducts security investigations. This witness is referred to on the following page: 51.

T-11: This witness is [REDACTED] who furnished information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in confidence. [REDACTED] willingness to testify is not known. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

T-12: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Communist Party front group activities. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

T-9: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Communist Party members. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

T-10: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Communist Party front group activities. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-11: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Communist Party front group activities. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

T-12: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Communist Party front group activities. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

T-13: [REDACTED] b1 C

T-14:

[REDACTED]

b1

T-15:

[REDACTED]

b1

T-16:

[REDACTED]

b1

T-17:

This witness is an official of the United States Post Office, and either he or a designated official will produce records and testify to the contents thereof upon proper issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. This witness is referred to on the following page: 64.

T-18:

This witness is an official of the Real Estate Trust Company, 15th and Sanson Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and he or a designated official will produce records and testify to the contents thereof upon proper issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. This witness is referred to on the following pages: 64 and 65.

T-20:

[REDACTED]

b1

T-21:

This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following page; [REDACTED]

b7d

T-22:

This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following page; [REDACTED]

b7d

T-23:

This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Communist Party front group activities. This witness is referred to on the following page; [REDACTED]

b7d

T-24:

This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following page; [REDACTED]

b7d

T-25:

This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following pages; [REDACTED]

b7d

I-26:

This witness is a police official and a representative of the State Investigative Agency which conducts some security type investigations. In May, 1955 this witness stated he would not be willing to testify. This witness is referred to on the following page: 68.

I-29:

This witness is [REDACTED] [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] seriously doubts [REDACTED] would be able to identify the literature which [REDACTED] forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In this connection it is to be noted that the items forwarded by this witness had no identifying marks. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

I-30:

This witness is [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] stated [REDACTED] is unwilling to testify due to [REDACTED] position. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

I-35:

This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

I-36:

This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

7-38: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Communist Party front group activities. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

7-39: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Communist Party front group activities. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

7-40: [REDACTED] b1

7-41: This witness is [REDACTED] willingness to testify is not known. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

7-42: [REDACTED] b1

T-43: This witness is a private individual who made available a leaflet in 1952. [redacted] willingness to testify is not known. This witness is referred to on the following page: [redacted] b7d

T-44: This witness is [redacted] willingness to testify is not known. This witness is referred to on the following page: [redacted] b7d

T-45: This witness is [redacted] whose identity was previously set forth. This witness is referred to on the following page: [redacted] b7d

T-46: This witness [redacted] willingness to testify is not known. This witness is referred to on the following page: [redacted] b7d

T-47: This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [redacted] b7d

T-48: [redacted] b7d

- T-53:** This witness is a Post Office official and his willingness to testify in this matter is not known. This witness is referred to on the following page: 88.
- T-54:** This witness is a Post Office official in Bridgeport, Connecticut and he or a designated official will produce records and testify to the contents thereof upon proper issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. This witness is referred to on the following page: 88.
- T-56:** This witness is a physical surveillance conducted by special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on March 9, 1952. This witness is referred to on the following page: 40.
- T-59:** (Identical with T-3).
- T-64:** This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d
- T-65:** This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Communist Party matters. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d
- T-67:** Information concerning this witness has previously been furnished. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

X-68: This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED]

b7d

X-70: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on Communist Party matters. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED]

b7d

X-72: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on Communist Party matters. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED]

b7d

X-73: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on Communist Party matters. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED]

b7d

X-75: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on Communist Party matters. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED]

b7d

X-76: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on Communist Party matters. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED]

b7d

X-77: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on Communist Party matters. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED]

b7d

T-78: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on Communist Party matters. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-79: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on Communist Party matters. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

T-82: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on Communist Party matters. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-84: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on Communist Party matters. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-94: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on Communist Party matters. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

T-98: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on Communist Party matters. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

T-100: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on Communist Party matters. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-105:

[REDACTED]

b1

T-111:

[REDACTED]

b1

T-114: This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-115: The information concerning this witness has previously been furnished. He is unwilling to testify. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-125: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Communist Party matters. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

T-130: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Communist Party matters. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

T-138: This witness is the military records of the District Intelligence Officer, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. This witness is referred to on the following page: 130.

T-143: (Also identical with T-311). This witness is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] has had previous testifying experience as a government witness. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

T-146: This witness is the records of the Western Union, Miami, Florida, which, if still available, can be obtained through issuance of a subpoena duces tecum to an appropriate official. This witness is referred to on the following page: 133.

T-156: [REDACTED] b1

X-158:




b1

X-159:



b1

X-161: This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following pages: 

b7d

T-162: This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on page [REDACTED] b7d

T-163: This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-164:

[REDACTED]

T-165: This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-166: This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

T-167: (Identical with T-1).

T-169: [REDACTED] b1

T-170: [REDACTED] b1

T-171:

This witness is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] has had no
previous testifying experience.

[REDACTED] has indicated a
willingness to testify. This witness is referred
to on the following pages; [REDACTED]

T-172:

[REDACTED]

T-173:

[REDACTED]

X-174: This witness is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] has never previously testified. This witness voluntarily has furnished information to the Bureau in confidence and has stated that [REDACTED] is unwilling to testify. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

X-175: This witness is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] has had no previous testifying experience, and is unwilling to testify. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

X-176: This witness is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] has stated that [REDACTED] is willing to testify to all information furnished by [REDACTED] b7d

This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED]

X-177: This witness is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and has never previously been a witness nor a paid informant. [REDACTED] b7d

[REDACTED] has expressed a desire to cooperate with the Federal Bureau of Investigation to the fullest extent, and stated if needed [REDACTED] would consider appearing as a witness. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED]

T-180: This witness is a former informant of the Federal Bureau of Investigation [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] It is not known whether or not this witness would be willing to testify at this time, [REDACTED] This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED]

b7d

T-181: This witness is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] has not previously testified, and has stated that [REDACTED] is unwilling to testify. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED]

b7d

T-183: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Communist Party matters. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED]

b7d

T-184: This witness is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] has had no previous testifying experience, but has indicated a willingness to testify. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED]

b7d

T-185: (Also identical with T-13). This witness is currently a member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED]

b7d

T-186: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Communist Party matters. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-187: [REDACTED] b1

T-189: (Also identical with T-45 and T-306).

T-191: This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-192: [REDACTED] b1

X-195: This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

X-196: This witness is [REDACTED] has furnished the Federal Bureau of Investigation information in confidence concerning Communist Party front organizations. [REDACTED] b7d

[REDACTED] willingness to testify at this time is not known. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED]

X-197: [REDACTED] b7d

X-198: This witness is a bank official and he or a designated official will produce records and testify to the contents thereof upon proper issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. This witness is referred to on the following pages; 185 and 186.

T-199: This witness is a private individual, who in confidence made available to the Federal Bureau of Investigation printed material received by [REDACTED]. In 1953 [REDACTED] stated a willingness to testify, if testimony be necessary. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-200: This witness is the Security Unit, Illinois Police Department, an agency which collects security information in the Chicago area, whose representatives are unwilling to testify due to the nature of their work. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

T-201: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Communist Party front group activities. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

T-202: This witness is an official of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company, and he or a designated official will produce records and testify to the contents thereof upon proper issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. This witness is referred to on the following page: 190.

T-203: This witness is [REDACTED] who furnished information in confidence to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The willingness of this individual to testify at this time is not known. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-205: This witness is an official of the J.C. Wilkinson and Company, Real Estate Company, and is willing to testify and make available rental records of this company upon issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. This witness is referred to on the following page: 191.

T-206: This witness is [REDACTED] who furnished information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in confidence, but who in 1953 indicated a willingness to testify in the event [REDACTED] testimony was needed. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

T-207: This witness is [REDACTED] who indicated a willingness to testify. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

T-209: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Communist Party front group activities. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

T-210: This witness is [REDACTED] [REDACTED] willingness to testify are unknown. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

T-213: This witness is the Industrial Detail, Chicago, Illinois Police Department, whose members are not willing to testify due to the nature of their work. This witness is referred to on the following page: 195.

T-216: (Also identical with T-234). This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED]

T-217: This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED]

T-218: This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED]

T-219: [REDACTED]

T-220:

[REDACTED]

T-221: This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

T-223: This witness is [REDACTED] whose identity and background have been previously furnished. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

T-225: This witness is a private individual who, in 1953, in confidence furnished information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and who at that time indicated a willingness to testify. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-227: This witness is an employee of the Index Department, Office Secretary of State, Springfield, Illinois, and he or a designated official will produce records and testify to the contents thereof upon proper issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

T-228: This witness is [REDACTED] who furnished information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in confidence. [REDACTED] willingness to testify is not known. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-233: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Communist Party front groups. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-234: (Identical with T-236).

T-238: This witness is the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI), 9th Naval District, Chicago, Illinois. This witness is referred to on the following page: 214.

T-244: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Communist Party front groups. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-247: This witness is [REDACTED] willingness to testify is not known. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-250: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Communist Party front groups. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-251: This witness is the records of Headquarters Fifth Army, Office of G-2, 1660 East Hyde Park Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois. This witness is referred to on the following page: 219.

T-252: This witness is a private individual residing in Chicago, Illinois, who furnished information to the Bureau in confidence. [REDACTED] willingness to testify is unknown. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-253: This witness is [REDACTED] whose willingness to testify is not known. This witness is referred to on the following page; [REDACTED] b7d

T-254: This witness, [REDACTED] furnished information to the Bureau in confidence. [REDACTED] willingness to testify is not known. This witness is referred to on the following page; [REDACTED] b7d

T-255: This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following pages; [REDACTED] b7d

T-257: [REDACTED] b1

T-260: This witness is a Post Office official who is not willing to testify. This witness is referred to on the following pages: 163 and 171.

T-261: This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following pages; [REDACTED] b7d

T-264: This witness is [REDACTED] whose identity and background has previously been furnished. [REDACTED] is willing to testify. This witness is referred to on the following page; [REDACTED] b7d

T-265: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Communist Party front groups. This witness is referred to on the following page; [REDACTED] b7d

T-268: [REDACTED] b1

T-269: This witness is [REDACTED] whose identity and background was previously furnished. [REDACTED] is willing to testify. This witness is referred to on the following pages; [REDACTED] b7d

T-270: This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following pages; [REDACTED] b7d

T-274: This witness is a bank official in the Suburban Trust Company, Hyattsville, Maryland, and he or a designated official will produce records and testify to the contents thereof upon proper issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. This witness is referred to on the following page: 163.

T-275: This witness is a private individual who furnished information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in confidence. [redacted] willingness to testify is not known. This witness is referred to on the following page: [redacted] b7d

T-277: This witness is a private individual who made available a pamphlet to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1953. [redacted] willingness to testify is not known. This witness is referred to on the following page: [redacted] b7d

T-278: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Communist Party front groups. This witness is referred to on the following page: [redacted] b7d

T-283: [redacted] b1

T-284: This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following page: [redacted] b7d

T-285: This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-287: (Identical with T-3).

T-295: This witness is [REDACTED] whose willingness to testify is not known. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-296: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Communist Party activities. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-298: This witness is an official in the Louisiana Department of Labor, New Orleans, Louisiana. He has some knowledge of Communist Party activities. His willingness to testify is not known. This witness is referred to on the following page: 238.

T-300: This witness is [REDACTED] [REDACTED] has stated that [REDACTED] does not desire to testify. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

T-301: This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-302: [REDACTED] b1

T-303: This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following pages; [REDACTED] b2

T-307: This witness is an individual furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Communist Party activities. This witness is referred to on the following page; [REDACTED] b2

T-308: (Identical with T-45 and T-159).

T-309: [REDACTED] b1

T-310: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Communist Party front groups. This witness is referred to on the following page; [REDACTED] b2

T-311: (Also identical with T-313). This witness is [REDACTED] previously referred to. b7d

T-314: This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-315: (Also identical with T-319). This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

T-317: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Communist Party activities. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

T-318: This witness is an employee of another governmental investigative agency whose willingness to testify is not known.

T-319: (Identical with T-315).

T-324: This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-325: This witness is [REDACTED] b7d

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and unwilling to testify. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

T-326: [REDACTED] b7

T-327: [REDACTED] b1

T-328: (Identical with T-3).

T-329: This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

T-130: This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

T-131: This witness is [REDACTED] [REDACTED] does not desire to testify in any trial or hearing. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-132: This witness is a police official of the St. Louis Police Department. His willingness to testify is not known. This witness is referred to on the following page: 264.

T-133: This witness is a former informant of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who is deceased. This witness is referred to on the following page: 263.

T-134: This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

T-135: [REDACTED] b7d

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

T-336:

[REDACTED]

T-337:

[REDACTED]

T-339:

This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Communist Party front groups. This witness is referred to on the following pages:
[REDACTED]

T-340:

This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Communist Party front group activities. This witness is referred to on the following page:
[REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

WITNESSES

T-1:

[REDACTED]

T-2:

This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED]

T-3:

(Also T-59, T-287 and T-328). This witness is currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Communist Party front group activities. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED]

T-4:

This witness is a Post Office official, Chicago, Illinois who, because of his official capacity, is unwilling to testify. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED]

CLASSIFIED BY 4013 AP/mm 3/1/78
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

0217/100-10711-1801

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

T-5:

This witness is a private individual who furnished information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and whose willingness to testify is not known at this time. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED]

b7d

T-6:

This witness is [REDACTED]

b7d

This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED]

T-A2:

(This witness is identical with T-111).

T-A3:

(This witness is identical with T-185).

T-A4:

This witness is an official of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, New York City, whose willingness to testify is not known. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED]

b7d

T-A5:

(This witness is identical with T-189 and T-308). This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED]

b7d

X-16: This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

X-17: This witness is a police official of the New York City Police Department whose willingness to testify is not known. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

X-18: This witness is a police official of the Washington Terminal Police, Washington, D.C., whose willingness to testify is not known. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

X-19: This witness is a private individual who furnished information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in confidence. His willingness to testify is not known. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

X-20: This witness is [REDACTED] who furnished information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in confidence. [REDACTED] willingness to testify is not known. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

X-21: This witness is [REDACTED] willingness to testify is not known. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

X-22: This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-15: This witness is an official of the Times Square Branch of the Chase National Bank, 41st Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City. Either he or a designated official will produce records and testify to the contents thereof upon proper issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. This witness is referred to on the following page: 34.

T-16: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Communist Party front group activities. [REDACTED] is unwilling to testify. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-17: This witness is the records of the Security Division, United States Department of State, Washington, D.C. This witness is referred to on the following pages: 47, 48 and 49.

T-18: This witness is another government agency which conducts security investigations. This witness is referred to on the following page: 51.

T-19: This witness is [REDACTED] who furnished information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in confidence. [REDACTED] willingness to testify is not known. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

T-20: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Communist Party front group activities. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

T-9: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Communist Party members. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

T-10: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Communist Party front group activities. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-11: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Communist Party front group activities. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

T-12: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Communist Party front group activities. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

T-13: [REDACTED] b7d

T-14:

[REDACTED]

b1

T-15:

[REDACTED]

b1

T-16:

[REDACTED]

b1

T-17:

This witness is an official of the United States Post Office, and either he or a designated official will produce records and testify to the contents thereof upon proper issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. This witness is referred to on the following page: 64.

T-18:

This witness is an official of the Real Estate Trust Company, 15th and Sanson Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and he or a designated official will produce records and testify to the contents thereof upon proper issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. This witness is referred to on the following pages: 64 and 65.

I-20:

[REDACTED]

b7

I-21:

This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED]

b7d

I-22:

This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED]

b7d

I-23:

This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Communist Party front group activities. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED]

b7d

I-24:

This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED]

b7d

I-25:

This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED]

b7d

T-26: This witness is a police official and a representative of the State Investigative Agency which conducts some security type investigations. In May, 1955 this witness stated he would not be willing to testify. This witness is referred to on the following page; 66.

T-29: This witness is [REDACTED] [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] seriously doubts [REDACTED] would be able to identify the literature which [REDACTED] forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In this connection it is to be noted that the items forwarded by this witness had no identifying marks. This witness is referred to on the following page; [REDACTED] b7d

T-30: This witness is [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] stated [REDACTED] is unwilling to testify due to [REDACTED] position. This witness is referred to on the following page; [REDACTED] b7d

T-32: This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following page; [REDACTED] b7d

T-36: This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following pages; [REDACTED] b7d

T-38:

This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Communist Party front group activities. This witness is referred to on the following pages:
[REDACTED]

b7d

T-39:

This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Communist Party front group activities. This witness is referred to on the following pages:
[REDACTED]

b7d

T-40:

[REDACTED]

b1

T-41:

This witness is [REDACTED] willingness to testify is not known. This witness is referred to on the following pages:
[REDACTED]

b7d

T-42:

[REDACTED]

b1

T-43: This witness is a private individual who made available a leaflet in 1952. [redacted] willingness to testify is not known. This witness is referred to on the following page: [redacted] b7d

T-44: This witness is [redacted] willingness to testify is not known. This witness is referred to on the following page: [redacted] b7d

T-45: This witness is [redacted] whose identity was previously set forth. This witness is referred to on the following page: [redacted] b7d

T-46: This witness [redacted] b7d

[redacted]
willingness to testify is not known. This witness is referred to on the following page: [redacted]

T-47: This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [redacted] b7d

T-48: [redacted] b1 C

T-21: This witness is a Post Office official and his willingness to testify in this matter is not known. This witness is referred to on the following page: 88.

T-24: This witness is a Post Office official in Bridgeport, Connecticut and he or a designated official will produce records and testify to the contents thereof upon proper issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. This witness is referred to on the following page: 88.

T-26: This witness is a physical surveillance conducted by special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on March 9, 1952. This witness is referred to on the following page: 89.

T-29: (Identical with T-3).

T-54: This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

T-63: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Communist Party matters. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

T-67: Information concerning this witness has previously been furnished. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

E-68: This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

E-70: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on Communist Party matters. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

E-72: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on Communist Party matters. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

E-74: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on Communist Party matters. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

E-75: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on Communist Party matters. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

E-76: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on Communist Party matters. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

E-77: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on Communist Party matters. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

T-78: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on Communist Party matters. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-79: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on Communist Party matters. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

T-82: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on Communist Party matters. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-84: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on Communist Party matters. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-94: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on Communist Party matters. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

T-98: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on Communist Party matters. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED] b7d

T-100: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on Communist Party matters. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED] b7d

T-105:

[REDACTED]

b1

T-111:

[REDACTED]

b1

T-114: This witness is a current member of the Communist Party who is furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED]

b7d

T-115: The information concerning this witness has previously been furnished. He is unwilling to testify. This witness is referred to on the following page: [REDACTED]

b7d

T-125: This witness is an individual currently furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Communist Party matters. This witness is referred to on the following pages: [REDACTED]

b7d